Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week.—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1835. [No. 2,518.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. SHOTTON & Co., will be held at the office of the Executive Trustee at 2 o'Clock P. M., on Saturday the 19th instant, when a proposition to declare a Third Dividend will be made.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton & Co.
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1st of January.

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon publication.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 12*th Sept.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 12*th Sept.*, 1835.

For Freight or passage to Liverpool direct.

THE new Barque "BLAKE," 570 Tons per Register. Will be dispatched as above, early in October. For Freight &c. apply to Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 12*th September*, 1835.

For Passage to London.

CALLING at the Cape—The fine Teak Ship GILMORE, Captain H. H. LINDSAY, 550 Tons, and carries an experienced Surgeon; is expected here next month and will be despatched as above, about 1st December. For plans of accommodation, apply to Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 12*th Sept.*, 1835.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of those concerned, the following notice by the marine board at Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Position in which ships bound to Calcutta may expect to find pilots at each season of the year.

Reference having been made to the Marine Board, with a view to ascertain the position in which pilot Vessels may be expected to be found at the different Seasons of the Year, the following is published for general information.

From the S. W. Monsoon, from the 15th of March during the September, the Pilot Vessels cruize till the 15th off Point Palmyras, anchoring during the night in a East and West, in Latitude 20. 42' to 20. 48' with the Light on the Point; bearing West to W. by S. If, however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward, or comes a threatening appearance, the the weather off to the Eastward and may be Pilot Vessels tween the Light on the Point and found in a line Vessel.

From the September to the 15th March, the Pilot Vessels ze during the day between Saugor Sand and West Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West each other, in Latitude 21 to 21. 10' North.

Vessels approaching the Station on seeing the Pilot Vessels are required in the day to make for that Vessel on board which they will see a large Red Flag flying at Main, whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night the Vessel having the next turn Pilot on board is ordered to burn a Mortar every half hour on every hour, and in thick weather every half hour and Vessels are requested in like manner to seek the Pilot in the night from that Vessel; it being understood however that any Pilot Vessel which may be seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a Pilot on board, night or day, without reference to any turns or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed, when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By Order of the Marine Board,
(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, *Secy.*
Fort William, the 6th July, 1835.
By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of Opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa, for the season 1835-6.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out on the 4th and 8th instant..... Chests 229.

MALWA.

None

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835. J. TAYLOR, *Warehousekeeper.*

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1 September, 1835.

No. 423 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Ensign M. F. Gordon, of the 11th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the marine battalion *vice* lieutenant G. F. Cook proceeding to Europe.

No. 424 of 1835.—Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, sub-assistant commissary general at Bhooj, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st to the 30th instant, to proceed to Rajcote and lieut. J. Postans, line adjutant at Cutch, is appointed to conduct his duties during his absence.

No. 425 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Ensign J. M. Browne, of the European regiment, to act as interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to that regiment, from the 16th October to the 29th November 1834.

No. 426 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant A. Tweedale, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, to act as adjutant and quarter master to the left wing of that regiment, during the absence of cornet W. F. Curtis, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September, 1835.

No. 427 of 1835.—By a resolution passed in the general department, under date the 29th ultimo, lieutenant St. John, of the European regiment, acting bridge major at Poona, is placed in charge of the Poona post office, until further orders.

No. 428 of 1835.—With reference to the remarks made by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in general orders under date the 11th ultimo, on the proceedings of a European General Court Martial assembled at Belgaum on the 3rd of July last, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that assistant apothecary B. Burns, be dismissed the Hon'ble Company's service.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September, 1835.

No. 429 of 1835.—Agreeably to the practice under the Bengal government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction a monthly allowance of rupees 25, to an officer in command of a detachment of two or more companies, to which a staff officer is not attached.

No. 430 of 1835.—An order by the officer commanding at Deesa, dated the 2nd February last, directing the officer commanding the 3rd troop horse brigade, to hold in readiness two guns complete, with the proper complement of officers and men, for field service, and that the assistant surgeon be in readiness to accompany the detail, also directing the right wing 13th regiment to hold itself in readiness, to march for field service, is hereby confirmed.

No. 431 of 1835.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of general order, No. 400, dated the 2nd of October 1833, regarding advances on account of extra artificers, to the officers who by general order, No. 325, dated the 29th of June last, have been vested with the charge of barrack furniture.

Bombay Castle, 4th September, 1835.

No. 432 of 1835.—The undermentioned officers are appointed a committee, to assemble at the office of the military store accountant, for the performance of a duty, in respect to which instructions will be addressed to the President.

Captain J. Lawrie.
Captain A. W. Pringle.
Lieutenant G. Pope.

No. 433 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish it as a general rule that, all temporary establishments, the duration of which is not limited by government, shall, if not previously discontinued, cease on the expiration of six months from the date of their sanction, unless a renewed sanction shall be obtained, which is in like manner to be considered to have operation during six months only.

Bombay Castle, 7th Sept., 1835.

No. 435 of 1835.—A division order issued by brigadier general J. Salter, under date the 6th ultimo, directing lieutenant H. Macan, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to conduct the duties of the commissariat department at Hursole, from the 21st of July last, is confirmed.

No. 436 of 1835.—Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay, of the 4th regiment native infantry, a cadet of the season 1819, is promoted to the brevet rank of captain, from the 27th August 1835.

No. 437 of 1835.—Second lieutenant A. Nash, of the engineer corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Hingolee, on urgent private affairs, for two months from the 8th instant.

No. 438 of 1835.—Colonel S. Hughes, C. B. of the 15th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeable to the regulations.

No. 439 of 1835.—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of artillery.

1st Lieutenant N. Lechmere to be Captain, and 2nd lieutenant C. H. Nixon to be 1st lieutenant, in succession to Falconer deceased.—*Date of rank.* 20th Aug. 1835.

2nd Lieutenant D. Erskine, to rank from the 20th August 1835. *vice* Nixon, promoted.

17th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant H. Macan to be captain, and ensign W. H. Godfrey to be lieutenant, in succession to Billamore deceased. 20th August 1835.

No. 440 of 1835.—Lieutenant Davidson received charge from major Holland, of the commissariat department at Poona, on the 26th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st Sept., 1835.

No. 49 of 1835.—Mr. midshipman Shum, is permitted to proceed to sea, for six months, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 4th Sept., 1835.

No. 50 of 1835.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish it as a general rule that, all temporary establishments, the duration of which is not limited by government shall if not previously discontinued, cease on the expiration of six months from the date of their sanction, unless a renewed sanction shall be obtained which is in like manner to be considered to have operation during six months only.

Bombay Castle, 7th September, 1835.

No. 51 of 1835.—Mr. perser Dawson, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 52 of 1835.—Lieutenant G. B. Kempthorne, is permitted to proceed to Poonah, with leave of absence for two months, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend J. Stevenson, junior minister of St. Andrew's Church, an extension of his leave, on sick certificate, to the 5th of next month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd Sept. 1835.

Lieutenant Morris, adjutant of the bheel corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th instant, to enable him to join the head quarters.

Bombay Castle, 9th September, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that on the 3rd instant the Sudder adawlut issued a commission to Azzim Runsord Sumbhooram appointed acting junior native commissioner at Gogo, in the zilla of Ahmedabad, during the suspension of Kullianjee Vunmaleedass, for the period of six months under regulation II. of section XXXVIII, clause 3rd of 1827, for culpable neglect in the discharge of his duty.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1835.

Lieut. St. John, acting brigade major at Poona, received charge of the Poona post office from Mr. Escombe, on the 4th instant, in pursuance of his appointment, dated the 29th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1835.

Mr. E. C. Jones, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for 20 days on private affairs, from the 20th instant.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1835.

Mr. R. Mills, principal collector of Poona, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting Chief-Collector of Broach, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts on the opening of the season.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE—MINT

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1835.

Lieut. Skirrow, 2d assistant to the mint engineer, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st instant, to proceed to the Deccan, on medical certificate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th Sept., 1835.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Erskine, 1st assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, to proceed to Madras, published in the government gazette of the 13th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request, and he is permitted to remain on leave in the Deckan, returning to his station by the 15th November next.

Bombay Castle, 9th Sept., 1835.

Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to assume charge of the territorial, commercial, general and persian departments, from the date of Mr. Secretary Reid's departure, as a temporary measure.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in council.
L. R. REID.
Secy. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—"To a tack" was not the object with which I set out: and, however tempting the opportunity, I shall not now allow myself to be provoked to retaliation. As you seem anxious to justify to yourself the supposed severity of your remarks, I would only beg to assure you that not one expression contained in your *diatribe* of Wednesday last has, for a single moment, disturbed my equanimity.

In the article to which I stated in my last letter "my attention had been drawn" the following question occurs. "Now let it be asked what means the Native Education Society now possess of effecting this much desired diffusion"? (i. e. "of sound instruction,") It would surely not be unreasonable to suppose that in the answer to such a question, or somewhere in the article which contains it, the English schools would be recognized as, at least, a palpable item among the "means" possessed by the Society. Well, where is the answer to be found? Is it in the passage which follows, in which the state of things is presented in so deplorable a light; Or, is it in that in which reference is made to schools being "necessarily confined to their legitimate sphere of Tuition" and the improbability that two Colleges would be required for, at least, a century to come? Supposing the public to be interested in the question, I would again ask—did I go out of my way when I volunteered a supplement to your answer? And, did I go *far* out of my way when I insinuated in the least offensive mode which suggested itself, that considering the quarter whence it emanated, a more distinct statement might have been looked for?

With regard to your imputations of sinister motives—they are laid on rather too thick to adhere. These imputations I ascribe entirely to your slender acquaintance with the particulars of the case. Had you been better informed on the subject, you might have been aware that there was nothing inconsistent in my expressing myself so strongly with regard to the capabilities of native pupils—displayed even under the unfavourable circumstances of a school, and my entertaining at the same time, the best wishes for the prosperity of every other branch of the Society's Establishments. If, in my letter, any expressions occured which might appear capable of bearing a different construction, it would scarcely be necessary to intimate to those concerned, that nothing of the kind could ever once be contemplated. And I am confident that there is not one of the gentleman who are officially connected with the society who would not bear me out in saying—that in no steps which I have had occasion to take, not even those which you consider objectionable, have I ever acted—except in a spirit of cordial cooperation with them in promoting the general objects of the Institution.

I am, Sir, Your obedt. Servant,
JOHN BELL.
Native Education Society's Rooms, 11th Septr., 1835.

LETTER XIX.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry." HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—Having stated that internal land duties should be entirely abolished, and with them farms of any description of revenue, it is proper to mention what substitute may be used to raise an equal sum to that at present realized. Taxes are a necessary evil, but that evil may be wonderfully increased or diminished by the nature of the dues imposed and the mode of collection; while therefore it is the duty of those to whose care the state is committed, to

shut their ears most firmly to every proposition which has for its object the relinquishment of any portion of the revenue really required, it is also their duty to lighten by the method of fixture the burthen which they cannot remove, and by attentively consulting the capabilities and the convenience of the public, to take care that it shall not gall. It is on this principle that farms and transit duties as at present established should be abolished; and, it is on this principle that the alteration I propose is founded.

There are four principal kinds of taxes on trade, simple, efficient, and generally approved of. These four are amply sufficient for raising a revenue on trade; they are the land tax, which affects all the produce of land; the excise, import and export duties. The first of these has so much more to do with agriculture, that I shall say nothing of it here; the last two principally relate to external commerce. It is not perhaps necessary to mention stamp duties; because it is a very nice question to what extent they may be carried without injury to the public. In the decision however of that question Government seems to have been peculiarly happy, as its success has I believe been satisfactory to the ruler, without proving oppressive to the subject. Neither need I speak of the variety of petty taxes and rates which exist in some cities; as these relate more to individuals than to general trade; and are perhaps a necessary consequence of the comforts they enjoy.

If the necessity at freedom of internal trade be admitted, it is evident that the export and import duties, which are levied on it, should not be of a larger amount than may be requisite to pay for the benefit, merchants derive from the establishment of proper harbour protection and all other outlay incident to a port. The nature of our territories make our coasting trade considerable, and it should be fostered with a careful hand. It is of the utmost importance to the whole of our possessions, that a free intercourse by water should be permitted; and proof that a vessel had cleared from any port subject to us in India should itself be a release from any payment, beyond that of the trifling dues I have mentioned. The exact per centage can of course only be fixed after a reference to the public documents which relate to these matters; but the principle, I think, should be such as I have stated.

It is a subject of much debate, and a question which can only be decided by the English legislature, whether, or not, the freedom, which should certainly exist with regard to our Indian coasting trade, should be extended to its commerce with the mother country. There are so many conflicting interests concerned in this question, interests which are totally beyond the control of those who govern this empire, that it would perhaps be foreign to the purpose to enter into the consideration of a principle, which must involve the person who chooses to touch upon it in endless variety of discussions on as endless a variety of subjects, all which, except in their relation to free trade, are on almost every point totally disconnected with each other. The only thing then which we can do is to view the matter as if this was England's only colony, and as if she had consequently, no other favourite to rival us in her regards.

Few people can doubt that, if we wish to maintain an intimate footing with a colony, we ought at least to allow it a free trade with ourselves. In the most prejudiced periods, we never find this to have been denied. The only difficulty seems to have been to keep other nations from enjoying similar advantages, and, by excluding competitors from the market, to be able to purchase and sell at almost our own prices. This policy, however, narrow as it might have been, was assuredly liberal when compared to that used by Britain towards India at the present moment. We have taken every possible precaution for a number of years to monopolize her trade, as far as we found it convenient to ourselves, yet in the matter of those particular commodities, which principally she is anxious we should purchase, we have sacrified her welfare to colonies, which, in point of extent, populatibn, and sterling value, are unmeasurably her inferiors. England's usual wisdom seems in this instance to have been forgotten; and her conduct must be attributed, not only to the strong influence which the partisans of the more favoured possessions held in the country, but also, to the apathy with which Indian affairs have nearly always been treated in Parliament; except at the periodical renewals of the charter; when the interests of the country to be governed seem by a kind of tacit agreement among all parties to have been postponed, and the only interests considered have been those of the directors and of the ministers of the crown. The struggle has, not so much, been to arrange what was best for India, as to secure the power and influence in England, which Indian patronage must give: or if unsuccessful in that attempt, to unite with all parties similarly situated to place it in the hands of the most feeble; or so to sheer off its beams, as to render it, even in the hands of the most powerful, impotent. This apathy is happily decreasing daily; and, as the only questions in which the passions of ministers might be supposed to be deeply concerned, whether in the East or in the West have been finally decided, it is not perhaps too much to hope that any strenuous efforts on the part of India to obtain attention to the subject of the duties levied on her products will meet with success.

The principal source to which we ought to look for a substitute for the customs abolished is the increase in the value of land, and the increase of import duties in certain cases. However applicable the excise may be to the condition of our countrymen, I cannot think that any one would advise the maintenance of such a system here. After a certain degree of liberty is attained, measures, which would be a death blow to freedom in its infancy, may often be used without any evil consequences; and, in the same manner, the duties which may not have the effect of confining commerce when it has reached maturity, would at once strangle it if applied too early. There is every difference in the world between a trade that has almost to be created, and another which has flourished for centuries. Commerce, in India, has, I think all will allow, only just commenced; for, to give that name to the buying and selling which generally went on, amid the constant disturbances which the country was subject to, before our arrival, is surely a profanation of the term. Where usurers acted at the head of armies, and the extortion of every official, from the prince on his throne down to that prince's lowest menial, formed a regular item in the balance sheet, there could never possibly exist any traffic of that open, equitable, and honorable description, which Europeans, designate commerce.

To establish this, a powerful and just rule was necessary; a government sufficiently noble to abstain from extortion on itself, and sufficiently potent to chastise others who might dare to attempt it. Accordingly, we find that the mercantile community is generally extremely favourable to us; and if a few monopolists are injured by the facility with which trade is now conducted, the mass is grateful for the protection they receive. But, whatever confidence they have in our own integrity, they cannot help perceiving that native influence must still be great; and that influence they feel themselves unable to cope with; because the very nature of our laws, which so minutely screen the innocent from injustice renders it, too often, a more tedious and expensive process to convict the guilty, than most people are willing to engage in.

To take away the opportunity of guilt is therefore the wisest plan, when efforts to root out the inclination are likely to prove abortive; and on this ground, I think the excise should no more be an instrument of revenue in India, than should farms. When the present generation shall have passed away, and another unused to the illegal proceedings of native governments, shall have succeeded, when a long course of inability to act dishonestly shall have confirmed the practice, and fixed the principles of virtue, then indeed the authority of subordinates may be extended, then perhaps their interference with trade may no be noxious, for then probably they will not overstep the bounds, which the wisdom of their superiors may prescribe.

With regard to town duties, they may perhaps be levied with less injury to the community than any others; because the collection of them must be a subject which will claim the active supervision of European officers, and in which these will generally have the power, as they certainly have the will, to prevent more abuse, than must, however cautious we may be, exist in every human institution. Of duties on spirits and intoxicating drugs I need not speak; no sensible man can object to them. The materials of intoxication are, here, very different from those in use in Britain; and if some assert that beer is a necessary of life to the labouring classes, no one will affirm the same of ganja, spirits, opium, and bang. Indeed whatever increase the public treasure may receive from such sources, they must ever be looked upon, more as the repressers of excess, than as ordinary contributions, or in other words, more as an arm of the police, than a branch of revenue.

From the list of articles which come under this head, tobacco, however, should be excluded. The use of this weed may in other countries lead to drunkenness, but it certainly does not here. Many persons who do not object to its use on this score are pleased to call it an idle practice; in this they are mistaken; the wealthy may smoke to pass away time, but if any one will note the fatigue, which the abstemious native will undergo when stimulated by it, and his exhaustion without it, he will see that it is not without its virtue. It is, moreover, almost the only luxury which the wretched labourer possesses. Then, in the name of pity, let him gratify his taste as cheaply as possible. Mankind have ever been so averse to the simplicity of nature, that there is no country in the world, which has not invented some means of beguiling care, knowing, therefore that this passion is universal, and cannot possibly be eradicated, we should certainly shew more wisdom by endeavouring to direct it into the least injurious channel, than by preaching an exterminating crusade against it altogether; by the former method, we should have every chance of being tolerably successful, by the latter we should only meet with ridicule and defeat. Viewing the matter in this light, I cannot help believing that the taste of the Chinese for tea, that of the Arabs for coffee, and that of the natives of India for tobacco, are among the most innocent the world exhibits.

But independently of this consideration, tobacco is one of the most important products our territories yield; it is therefore surely our interest, if no other cause existed to beware of checking even in the slightest degree, a harmless indulgence, which furnishes us indirectly, by rental of our land, so large a revenue.

I is needless to say more on the present point. When I come to the subject of agriculture, I hope I shall be able to shew that a small loss in the matter of internal duties and farms may, nay must, be amply made up by other means. We cannot have every thing. We have made India essentially an agricultural country, or rather nature has made it so for us. Every commodity which may be accounted valuable as contributing to the wealth of nations here the produce of the land. Opium, cotton, tobacco, and sugar bear me out in this assertion, and indigo, saltpetre and silk can hardly be termed exceptions for in all these, the lord of the soil must at least derive a large share of the profits. To the land, then, every thing seems to direct us principally to confine ourselves: When we may have disposed of it, new sources of wealth will be opened to us; but until that period shall arrive, we should make the best of what we possess; we may be anxious to sell our estate, but we should be fools if we neglected every opportunity of making it more valuable. Instead, then, of frittering away our energies in exacting petty dues, let us fix our eyes on one grand object, and steadily pursue it; let us do our best to gratify our subjects in all things reasonable; let the trader enjoy freedom and security in his dealing, and let the peasantry to whom we must look for wealth, sooth life with a few of its luxuries: any small present sacrifice we may make to effect this will no more be money wasted, than is that bestowed in pampering the warhorse, whose master stints him not to day, because he knows that to-morrow he will, by his assistance, be enabled to win victory, reputation, and wealth.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

FOUNDLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,—On an obscure subject, there are necessarily great differences of opinion; and various modes are adopted of endeavouring to arrive at some rational conclusion among those, who are accustomed to think, and among those whose minds are formed to reason; and, until mankind are enabled to employ more generally this best gift of providence, various tenets and professions of faith must be expected to obtain amongst them, of which some will necessarily possess a more rational character than others; but such is the general confidence or presumption of man, that the utmost assurance in his own faith, however it may deviate from what can be demonstrated to be rational, is entertained, that it alone is to be considered the only true one; and, with a singular pertinacity and assurance, and that in general in proportion to men's ignorance or selfish views, do they despise the creed of their neighbours, whom they either stigmatize, persecute, or treat with virulence and contempt.

So widely diffused have been the doctrines of the Arabian Prophet, and so zealous his followers, that a short account of the tenets of that Faith may not be uninteresting to your curious readers, as it will show, on some points, more clearness than is presented to you in the Christian world; but, in others, a mass of absurdity is afforded, a strong proof of the generally feeble and uninstructed state of the human mind, which is unable to detect and perceive such fallacies in their

BELIEF.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1835.

MUHOMEDANISM OF THE TURKS.

The Mussulman creed is greatly misunderstood by many persons.—On the subject of the Deity, the Mussulmans, or followers of Islam, believe that the Most High God alone ought to be adored; that he has neither associate nor equal; that He is subject to none of the wants or imperfections of humanity; that he was not born; that he does not beget; that he has and can have neither wife, son, nor daughter; that he is neither in heaven nor on the earth; that he has no specific dwelling; that he is neither on the right hand, nor on the left, before nor behind, above nor below; that he is invisible; that he has no figure, form, colour, nor parts; that his existence has neither beginning nor end; that it depends on himself and on no other being; that his nobleness is immutable; that he is not subject to disease, sorrow, fear, or change; and that he is wholly exempt from imperfection. They believe that he existed before the world was; that he has need of none other; that he can do any thing, and could, if he pleased, annihilate the whole world in an instant, and immediately re-create it; that no person has authority over him, whilst he rules all beings; that he is subject to no compulsion whatever; that he can receive neither advantage nor detriment; that if every infidel became a believer, and every irreligious person became religious, he would derive no advantage thence, and on the other hand, if all mankind became infidels, no prejudice accrue to him thereby. They believe, moreover, that the Deity knows all things in heaven and earth,—the number of leaves on the trees, the number of plants, and of sand,—the past and the future;—whatever enters the heart of man or is suggested by speech;—sensible things and invisible things; that he is exempt from forgetfulness, negligence, and error: that his knowledge is eternal and posterior to his essence. They believe that God hears and sees every thing, but that he hears not with ears, nor sees with eyes, having neither the one nor the other; that he has perfect freedom of will; that he will he does, and what he wills not comes not to pass; that every thing, good or bad, which exists, exists by his will; that the smallest thing in the world, exwings without the permission of the Most High. If it be asked, wherefore he has not willed that all mankind should be believers, it is answered that God's will is not to be questioned; he is free, and does whatsoever pleases him; so that, in creating sinners, and willing that they should continue such, as well as in forming serpents, scorpions, and swine, God has views of wisdom and utility, which it is necessary we should not know, but of which we should be persuaded. Mussulmans acknowledge the omnipotence of God; that he could do whatever could be possibly imagined,—restore to life, make a stone speak or a tree to walk, turn water flow contrary to the current, or even change silver. They hold that God can speak, but speaks not with a tongue, as we do; he has spoken face to face to Moses and to Mahomet; to others speaks by the intervention of the angel Gabriel. The *Coran* is the word of God, and that it is the created and eternal. They believe that these seven attributes of the Most High God,—existence, knowledge, hearing, sight, will, power and speech,—are real, inherent in the Divine Essence, and not susceptible of cessation or of change. They acknowledge God is endowed with the virtue of creation; that he who has created all things; that there is no other besides him; that he produces the corporeal and of all animals; and the mental operations of mankind; that he supplies all beings with nourishment, and is the author of health and of diseases; that it is he who makes fire hot and snow cold, and that, deprived, fire would not burn, and snow would not as fire; in a word, that every thing is from God.

The Almighty, they say, has angels, who act in obedience to his commands. These beings neither eat nor drink, nor are they of sex. They are of two classes, those who have access to the throne of God (namely, the four archangels, Gabriel, Micheal, Asrael and Asrafeel), and those who are his messengers.—Each has peculiar functions; some are on the earth, others in heaven; some always on their knees, others standing, singing praises of God.

The books of God are sacred to be those, which have been sent from heaven by the medium of the angel Gabriel, to prophets, the earth; viz., 1st the *Coran*, sent to Mahomet, fragment, in the course of twenty-three years. 2d. The *Pentateuch*, sent to the prophet Moses. 3d. The *Gospel*, sent to the prophet Jesus. 4th. The *Psalter*, sent to David. 5th. Other books, which have been sent to other prophets. The books of God it is believed, amount to one hundred and four, all which are true; the sublime *Coran*, however, descended from heaven last of all, ought to be followed, till the day of Judgment: it cannot be abrogated or changed.

Prophets and Saints believed to have been sent by God upon the earth. Adam, the first man, whom God created of clay, was first prophet, and the father of mankind. The Almighty having desired his angels to prostrate themselves before Adam, they all complied, except Eblis (Satan), who, not obeying the command of the Deity, was cursed by him and driven out of paradise: but God granted him the boon of living till the day of the resurrection. Eblis had many children, and they introduce themselves unto the sons of Adam, and endeavour to seduce them: but they have not power to render any one an infidel or disobedient to God by violence. Mahomet was the last of the prophets; between him and Adam, a great number appeared on the earth. Other prophets were sent to particular nations; Mahomet was to all mankind, and even to the genii. His miracles were numerous; with his blessed finger he caused water to flow and divided the moon into two parts; animals, trees and stones addressed him, saying: "thou art a true prophet." The Musulmans are required to believe that Mahomet was one night transported from Mecca to Jerusalem, whence he ascended to heaven; that he beheld paradise and hell; that he conversed with the most High; that he then descended from heaven and reached Mecca before daylight: that the greatest of his miracles is the *Coran*; that no creature in the world could write a chapter equal to the shortest in that divine work: being the word of God, it is reasonable, they say, that a created being should be incapable of doing the like.

With respect to a future state, the treatise under consideration lays down, that the torments of after-life are real and certain; that, when men die and are laid in the grave, two angels, named Monker and Nakir, come and interrogate them respecting their God, their prophet, their religion, and their *Kibla* (place to which they turn in prayer); these angels cause believers to taste various kinds of pleasure in the tomb; but infidels and irreligious persons are condemned to suffer divers species of torments. The coming of the last day will be denoted by various prodigies, such as the appearance of Dejjal (Antichrist), the descent from heaven of the prophet Jesus, who will destroy Antichrist, and conform to the law of Mahomet; the appearance of the Mendi (the twelfth and last of the Imans of the race of Ali) from the family of the prophet, and his union with Jesus; the appearance of Gog and Magog (certain northern nations of Japetian race), and the beast of the Earth having the rod of Moses and the seal of Solomon, with the former of which he will place a discriminating mark on believers and unbelievers; the rising of the sun in the west, &c. At that awful day, all living things will die; mountains will fly in the air like birds; the heavens will melt and fall. The most high God will then after a time, re-establish order in the earth, and revive the dead, who will rise in a state of perfect nudity; the prophets, saints, doctors, and good men will find dresses ready to their hand, horses on which they may mount and seat themselves under the throne of the Omnipotent. The rest of mankind, on foot, hungry, thirsty, naked, crowding together in a mass, with the sun but a short way above their heads, will endure, according to their degrees of culpability, a frightful sweat, in which condition they will remain for the space of 50,000 years. Mankind will then receive books, in which the angels shall have written their actions in this world: the faithful will have them put into their right hands, and infidels into their left or behind their backs. God will interrogate all men face to face; He will avenge the wrongs of the oppressed on the oppressor; if the latter has done any good works, God will transfer them to the injured person; and if he has done no good works, God will charge him with the faults of the oppressed. A balance will be suspended; in which the good and bad actions of men will be weighed; those, whose good actions shall outweigh their bad, will go into paradise; whereas, those, whose bad actions preponderate over their good, will go to hell, unless God shall shew them mercy, or prophets, saints, or doctors intercede for them, which cannot take effect, but with regard to those who die in the faith: others can have the benefit of no intercession, nor can they escape hell. If any one, whose bad deeds outweigh his good ones, but who has died in the faith, goes to hell, no person interceding for him, and God not pardoning him, he will burn there in proportion to his crimes; but he will afterwards come out of hell and enter paradise: he who dies with but an action of faith, will of necessity ultimately come out of hell. All men must pass over the bridge Sirath, which stretches across hell, and is narrower than the edge of a sword. Some pass it like lightning; others drag themselves heavily along it, their backs loaded with their sins, and some fall off and plunge infallibly into hell. Paradise and hell are real and certain; they actually exist. The elect, having entered paradise will remain there for ever; they will neither die, nor grow old, nor undergo any kind of change there; neither will they experience the wants of this life. The houris and females will be exempt from the infirmities of their sex, they will have no children. The elect will enjoy the meats and drinks they are fond of without incurring the smallest trouble to procure them. The soil of paradise is of musk, and the bricks of its edifices are, some gold, others silver. Infidels and demons entering hell, will remain there for ever. They will be tormented by serpents as thick as the neck of a camel, by scorpions as large as riding-mules, by fire and by boiling water, their bodies will burn, and when they are reduced to charcoal, the Most High God will restore them again, and cause a new skin to grow upon them, that they may undergo fresh torments: their tortures will never end, they will never die.

Whatsoever happens in this world, be it good or evil, the Mussulmans believe takes place through the effect of the predestination and predetermination of God; whatsoever has been or will be was decreed from eternity, and is written in the table or book of the divine decrees respecting the destiny of mankind. The faith of the believer, the piety of the religious man, as well as all good works, are foreseen, willed, predestinated, and decreed in writing and with God's approbation; but, although the incredulity of unbelievers, the irreligion of the profane and bad actions, happen likewise with the foreknowledge and will of God, and by the effect of his predestination, and even with his operation, they do not take place with his satisfaction and approval. In producing and permitting evil, in forming the devil and allowing him to live till the Resurrection, and granting to him the power of tempting mankind, in creating infidels and irreligious men, and operating their infidelity and irreligion, the Most High God, in willing all these things, has views of wisdom, which it is not given to us to penetrate: no one ought to endeavour to fathom God's will; to him alone belongs the right of knowing, why these things should be.

He who omits what is of divine obligation, will go to hell; he who does not believe in the obligatory articles is an infidel. The precepts of divine obligation are the following: the belief in God; the duty of ablution and purification; the prayer of the five canonical hours; the fast of Ramazan; the obligation on the rich to give to the poor a tithe of their revenue, and the pilgrimage to Mecca.

These six articles may be said to comprise a summary of the Musulman faith; a religion which extends over half of Asia, more than half of Africa, and part of Europe.

Note. Mussulmans believe that there are eight "paradises and seven hells, that is, eight degrees of "beatitude for the elect, and seven degrees of punishment for the damned. They would give us to "understand by this inequality, that God's mercy "surpasses his justice."—D' Herbelot, *Bibl. Or.* art. "*Gennah.*

"No error is more common than the notion that "females are excluded by Mahomet from heaven. "The contrary is stated in the Coran.

The Durpun.

As the Gazette has given us credit for the sincerity of the few observations, which we made in the last Durpun on the subject of the Native Education Society, we hope candour will induce our contemporary to believe us in earnest, when we say that it was far from our intention to throw any ironical sneer at any individual. Writing, as we do, in a language foreign to us and to the country in which we were born, we are naturally led to admire the fluency and facility of expression which those whom we imitate have at command on all occasions; and those compositions which to a rhetorical scholar may appear not much dignified or elegant, we consider as far elevated above our own. Hence the use of the expressions, which might have appeared ironical but which, we repeat, were applied with a pure sincerity of heart. For this reason, we could not but hope, that the cause of Education, if noticed more frequently by our European contemporaries here, as it is in Bengal, will receive a powerful aid from their more elegant and more persuasive address, than it would from our own humble unaided efforts or those of other native Editors; and as we were disappointed in this expectation, we were afraid that the subject was not deemed by them of sufficient importance, to be noticed along with those which are generally commented upon in their journals.

But when we penned the article in question, and, indeed, some time after the publication of the last Durpun, we were not aware of any change in the Editorial management of the Gazette; and it is evident from the mere context of our remarks that the charge of indifference to native Education, if it could be inferred from what we said, was only merited during the long interval of time when the important arrangements that were made here regarding education were never once thought of, whilst every topic, however insignificant was considered worthy of public notice.

The Shubasin Butteeshee and one or two other Books of the same stamp, which ever disgraced the N. E. Society's Depository, were reprints not of Society but of Government, presented long anterior to its regular Establishment; and probably accepted at that time, with presents from different institutions, with no other view than to enrich and support the rising establishment by their sale. Our assertion regarding *the Society's* publications will not, we presume, be disputed by our contemporary.—*Bombay, Sept.* 11.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Rajcote on Sunday the 23rd Inst., Frances the wife of Riding Master J. Tant, 1st Light Cavalry, deeply lamented.

MILITARY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt., N. I. from Tannah.

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DEPARTURES.

Captain R. Foster, Engineers, to Poonah.
Lieut. W. S. Jacob, Engineers, to Ditto.
Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th Regt., to Ditto.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8th. Ship Euphrates, W. Buckham, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Holland, and 2 children, Mrs. Kentish and child. L. R. Reid, Esq. C. S., and 2 children, John Kentish Esq. C. Service, Major H. C. Holland 16th Regt. N. I. one European, and Portuguese female Servant, five Native Male Servants and 2 Chinamen do. to Cape. Mrs. Luard, and 2 children. Mrs. Clerk and 2 children. W. Clerk Esq. C. Service, Lieut. G. Cooke, Marine Batt. and 2 European females Servants, to London.

Sept. 9th. Ship Allerton, Thomas Evans, Master, to Calcutta.

19th. Ship Parsee,—McKillar, Master, to Greenock.

Do. Ship John Adam, J. Roche, Master, to Socotra.

Passenger.—Mrs. Roche.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Duke of Roxburgh William Ritchie, and Duke of Roxburgh.

Do. Bengal,—Francis Warden, Williamthe Fourth and Earl of Clare.

Do. China,—Caledonia.

Do. New York,—American Brig Elizabeth.

Do. Greenock,—Brig Welcome.

Do. Malay Coast,—Futtay Rahimon.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.

Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.

Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. Brig Thetis.

Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.

Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.

Do. Do. Ship Benares.

Do. Do. Sloop of War Clive.

FREE TRADERS.—Duke of Roxburgh, Elora, William Rodger, William the Fourth, William Ritchie, Patriot King, Blake, Memmon, Royal George, Barque Hector, and Brig Welcome.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassarathshaw, Fattil Kurim, Futtay Rahimon, Harriot, Nasser, Barque Shaw Byramgore, and Meccai.

American,—Elizabeth.

French.—Mexicain.

Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtil Kurrim, and Line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130½	130
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	108½	108½
320, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108½	108½
1041 *a* 1049, 3rd class.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ *at*	109½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¾	110¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	108¾	108¾
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	105¾	104½
Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2 |	2 | 1d
Canton Bills.....		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	221
Sovereigns each.....	10½	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Sept. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 12th Saturday.....	2 4	2 21
" 13th Sunday.....	2 38	2 55
" 14th Monday.....	3 15	3 32
" 15th Tuesday.....	3 52	4 16

To Correspondents.

"BRITAIN" with its appendage, too late for this No. reserved for our next.

"ISRAEL" (A *Pseudo* Judœus we *calculate*) not English.

X. Y. Z. under consideration.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1835.

No arrivals since our last.

THE following statement of the facts of the Havildar's case, which was brought before the public by a letter signed Equite in our paper of the 26th Ult. we insert verbatim, as received from a gentlemen of high character, on the staff of this Army. We shall commit it to the judgment of the public, without comment; while we must express our extreme regret, that the matter originated with so amiable and excellent an officer, as this gentleman is universally regarded to be; and that no one among his numerous friends was found to step forward, at an earlier period, to state the mitigating circumstances now detailed in connection with that affair.

"The facts of the case which formed the subject of the Editorial remarks in the *Gazette* of the 26th August, on a letter signed "EQUITE" are simply as follows.

Ground having been given over on the Esplanade by the Town Major for the lines of the two Native Regt. at the Presidency, in September 1834, the Officers proceeded to construct their bungalows and erect their tents, in their respective compounds. The Commanding Officer's orderly of one of those Corps was sent to escort his bungalow, &c. and to point out the Compound alotted for the same, which was in every respect a Military duty, and one which orderlies are generally ordered to perform on occasions of taking up ground in all encampments.

The distance was not more than about two miles, and the weather was not such as to make the duty either harrassing or fatiguing, indeed it is what is often exceeded by Orderlies at the Presidencies. This Orderly Havildar together with all the Commissioned and non Commissioned Officers of the Regt. had been only a few days before, warned on parade, against unmilitary practices, and slovenliness in dress and appearance when out of their lines; and certainly no corps has more benefitted by the unremitting attention of its officers in this respect. Indeed the men of the Regt. may be at once known by their Soldier-like carriage and appearance, for which their Commanding Officer was complimented by the Commander in Chief at the late Review of the Regt.—Notwithstanding the cautions which had just been given against irregularities of the kind referred to the first person by whom these cautions were defied, was the Commanding Officer's own orderly, and from a desire not to blast his prospects in the service, from his having borne a good character previously, the Commanding Officer, out of compassion to the individual, resorted to the summary mode of repressing the evil which is permitted, it is understood, by Regulation in the Madras Army, and is a power every day exercised by Colonels of Corps in the Royal Army; and moreover, against which there is no published regulation in this; however seldom it may have been called forth by the exigencies of the Service.

The desired effect was produced—a due attention to the regulation respecting dress and appearance out of lines resulted from it, where without loss of Pay, or Rank, or without incurring such a stigma as would affect his future prospects had be been brought to a Court martial, the Havildar was restored to his situation, and was, it is understood, within a few months afterwards, promoted to be color Havildar of his Regt.

These facts speak for themselves and most fully show that anything rather than a spirit of despotism or oppression characterized the transaction referred to. Indeed it was marked by the same feelings of consideration, which for many years, when holding the difficult situation of the Head of the Bazaar Department at one of the largest Military Stations in this Army, obtained for the officer in question, universally the appellation of the poor man's friend, and many there are who will not soon forget the liberality with which he assisted those, whose distresses brought them before him.

How far the power to reduce a non Commissioned Officer may be safely entrusted to a Commanding Officer of a Regiment, by specific regulation (as it is understood to have been in His Majesty's and in the Madras Armies), is another point: and if, in any doubt respecting the authority of such precedents, when the regulations of this army neither give nor restrict it, a Commanding Officer should be exposed to censure for acting thus summarily on such an occasion, it stands perfectly clear from every thing that can brand him as unworthy of command, and as unfit to be entrusted with any degree of power, and in so far as his character has been lowered, his influence and authority weakened, and his established reputation for benevolence impaired, by the letter of "EQUITE," it is firmly believed that on the whole of the circumstances being known, the tendency of his remarks, will be entirely removed."

THE THEATRE.

THOUGH hitherto, we have participated in the sullen silence, which has been maintained by the Press, and which has in a great measure pervaded society, on the subject of the approaching sale of the Theatre, it has not been from indifference to the subject. We have not looked forward to this long threatened catastrophe with apathy or unconcern: but we have, for some time, regarded it as inevitable; and our silence has been that of despair. No ground of hope seemed to remain, that any individual effort of ours would aught avail toward the resuscitation of the dramatic spirit; that has been evaporating for years, under the combined influences of various adverse objects of popular emulation or ambition: all the efforts of our predecessors, the exertions of the most enthusiastic lovers of the drama, the influence of the most influential members of society of their times; the patronage of Governors, and of Councillors, men estimable above the common scale of private and public worth, have failed to impart sufficient vitality to the English Drama in Bombay, to preserve its existence, even for the space of twelve short months, after the withdrawal of the last of those generous spirits from whom it derived the continuation even of its existence.

This tendency to dissolution in the drama, this apparent abandonment of it to its fate by a majority of society, may be attributed to many co-operating causes: we shall however confine ourselves for the present, to those which appear to account most satisfactorily for the *general* feeling of indifference, that exists in the public mind, to the amusements of the Theatre. Religion is a powerful spring of opposition, and where sincere, of course, entitled to all deference. We shall not go over the off debated grounds on which this resistance is set up, as we really respect all conscientious scruples, from what source soever they may spring, or against what object soever they may be directed: nor will we revive the question of the moral influence of the drama on the national mind, for we know, that as long as human nature remains what it has been for nearly 6000 years, the contest will never be set at rest.

Yielding up therefore the *serious* portion of the public, to their tastes, we shall endeavour to address ourselves to the understanding of those who regard the Theatre as a source, not only of innocent amusement, but of intellectual and moral improvement.

We proceed to this examination of the subject, on the presumption, that were there an effective management and a respectable corps of amateurs, instituted here, there would yet be found sufficient liberality and good taste on the island, to afford more than ample remuneration for their exertions.

First then of the means of retaining public patronage in the present weak state of the dramatic appetite, comes the quality of the performances: this was not so indispensible in the more healthy state of the social system, but it has now become a sine-qua-non—We hardly need remark that the quality of the entertainment depends on the degree and uniformity of public encouragement: and the latter again will of course be meted out in proportion to the merit displayed; so that these two essentials to success are mutually dependent on each other. What we would therefore contend for is, the necessity that these requisites should be fairly tried. For this purpose it is not merely necessary that they should be liberally and zealously exerted in one, two, or ten, isolated instances: but that their reciprocal reaction should be maintained sufficiently long to admit of the candidates acquiring respectable tact and skill, or of being deliberately pronounced "wanting." It may perhaps be admitted, that the ordinary performances of the house had latterly degenerated in some degree, in effectiveness, and more, in taste, and gentlemanly acting; but these effects are to be traced to the desertion of nearly all the *gentlemen* amateurs, contemporaneously and co-progressively with the growing neglect evinced in the higher classes of society; and yet is this admission not to be made, without some individual exceptions. The question remains to be tried, whether the public have acceded the steady and continuous support which is required to bring the efforts of inexperienced amateurs to maturity; and we shall be happy to hear counsel on the point.

We however are of opinion, that any inferiority which may have been discoverable in the permormances, was not so influential as has been believed, in estranging people from the house. The public mind was so long kept in suspense, solicitude, and apprehension, by the system of retrenchment and reduction which has been adopted in the public service; and so many have suffered from its operation, as well as from the recent calamitous failures in the mercantile world; that not only has the disposition to seek theatrical amusement been almost destroyed, but all the social intercourses of life have fallen into comparative neglect, through their influences; the bloom and joyousness of existence generally have been blasted by this upas of public parsimony: its effects too have not been confined to the immediate sufferers, but trade has felt the change to a very considerable degree; so far indeed, that the shopkeepers at the presidency do not now transact business to one half the extent they did 8 years ago.

The last cause to which we shall make allusion is the financial state of the house itself; its hopeless embarrassment. Government early in the present year took upon itself the responsibitity of its debt, Rupees 32,000, we believe, to relieve one of its oldest and steadiest friends, the Hon'ble Mr. Newnham, from the demand, on his return to England. The inquiry very naturally suggests itself here, as to the cause and manner of this accumulation of debt, and we will briefly pursue it. Five and twenty years ago its difficulties commenced, as, in 1811. it appears on Messrs. Forbes and Co's. books, Dr. 5518. Rs. In 1818, it was 9,137; and notwithstanding a subscription in that year of Rs. 14,000, in the following year (1819) their demand amounted to nearly 21,000, and in 1835 about 32,000. To account for this accumulation, during a period when the average receipts of the performances were upwards of Rs. 2,000 a night, we should be puzzled, were it not that the books of the establishment throw a flood of painful light on the investigation. We subjoin a few items out of the charges for the same play in 1827, and 1834.

GIOVANNI.

1st Performance. 5th July 1827.		2nd Performance. 19th July 1827.	
Eating and Drinking.	556	Eating and Drinking.	147
Dresses.....	1129	Dresses.....	498
House preparation....	326	House Preparation....	390
Lighting.....	101	Lighting.....	76

25th April 1834.

Eating and Drinking.....	50
Dresses.....	118
House Preparation.....	141
Lighting.....	37
In the first instance the total of charges was	2487 Rs.
" second.....	1607
" third.....	712

the last being less than a third of the 1st and less than half the second. The last of these performances proves the possibility of maintaining the Theatre at an insignificant expense, by economical management.

The subject is leading us to such a length that we must abruptly conclude for the present, by soliciting attention to this interesting subject; and to the striking fact, that the support of 200 persons, equally distributed among the boxes, pit &c., would be sufficient, at least, to maintain the Theatre in existence till better times arrive. We would beg the public to bear in mind, that, the building once sold, there will be little probability of obtaining such another, and on such a site; that though there may be no great demand for theatricals just now, the time may not be far distant, when a Theatre will be a desideratum; when Bombay, having grown into far greater importance than it even now possesses: when it shall itself have become the Theatre of British enterprise, colonization, manufactures and wealth; the seat not only of a Government but of a legislature, and perhaps the metropolis of a kingdom; it will present the anomaly of a large, civilized, and wealthy community, without a place of public amusement, such as is enjoyed by every provincial town of any extent in Europe; and that posterity will owe that privation to the apathy, indifference, or antipathy, of the present generation: let them consider, that the day is near at hand when the genius of Hindoostan, which had for so many ages been crushed beneath the iron despotism of foreign conquerors, or slumbered under the narcotic influence of superstition, will again raise its head in renovated youth invigorated by the mighty auxiliaries of European literature and science. If then an Indian Shakespeare should arise, shall there be no *stage* to call forth the creations of his fancy? shall his genius sleep, and its fruits be lost to his country, for the sake of the paltry *consideration* for which that house is now to be consigned to a fate, which has hitherto overtaken such edifices, only in the days of Gothic and Vandal, barbarism? Forbid it shame? Forbid it Pride! Forbid it Wisdom! Inhabitants of Bombay, Native and European, submit not to be the sport of all the civilised world; to be pointed at, as a community, large, and wealthy, who have not *taste* or *public spirit* sufficient to preserve even the building of the Theatre for public purposes——Preserve it——consecrate it to some purpose, worthy of yourselves and of the objects with which it was raised ——Let it remain as the arena on which the mental powers of the *natives*, redeemed from the slavery of ignorance, resuscitated from the grave of a thousand years, may exhibit their earliest efforts, the first ebullitions of their genius, to admiring thousands; when we, who now disregard that amusement, shall have made our final exit from the stage of life.

To the Government, setting aside the question of right, we would say, let them not *legislate* in this instance for themselves, or for the present generation alone, but for posterity; let them not resume a grant made some "60 YEARS SINCE" for the paltry consideration of Rs. 32,000. £ 3000 sterling, a sum so utterly insignificant to a state. But if the doom of the Drama is gone forth from the high tribunal of public opinion, then we would say, under a strong sense of what is just and becoming in the circumstances, Let that building, raised by popular contributions, be reserved for popular purposes; the temple dedicated to intellectual recreations, be still appropriated to the exercises of mind, in some shape or other. Let not sacrilege profane what devotion consecrated, nor the *baser* commodities of trade defile the shrine of the muses.

THE METCALFE TRIBUTE.

AFTER what we have said on the subject of the Theatre, and in pursuance of the very hurried observations in our last No. on the Free Press memorial, we feel irresistibly impelled to submit one proposition to the public judgment of Western India, which we think will merit attention. It may be said to associate itself naturally with those subjects, and we cannot perhaps introduce it to the world in better company. All the cares of Government, as well as of the *European* and native communities, in connection with the business of education, have been exclusively given to the advancement of it among the natives, and the children of soldiers in the Byculla and Regimental Schools. It is not necessary to remark upon the instruction that provided for European and E. Indian ch

ren, further than, that it is not such in quality, or degree, as is required to fit youth for the upper walks of life. For the natives at the Presidency are provided, not only a school of infinite superiority, in every point of view, save religion, to the Education Society's at Byculla: but also a college with professors of Science and Literature; thus securing to them a perfect course of education; while the children of European parents are dependent on private seminaries alone for all that may be termed respectable in education. Against these private schools, as such, we have no objection whatever to offer, believing them as we do, to be equal, if not superior to the majority of similar establishments in England, both in the qualifications and the industry of the masters. It is the absence of a public Grammar school, to which we would rouse the public mind, at a moment so propitious as the present. Can any combination of circumstances be imagined more favourable for such an undertaking, than the crisis at which we are just arriving? the minds of all men fully sensible of the vast importance of education; the natives of India, with their vast advantages, making such rapid strides in the march of mind, as threaten soon inevitably to leave our own descendants at an immeasurable distance behind; the patriotic duty, of commemorating the ratification by law of the great charter of free discussion, the freedom of the press, by some public monument of gratitude for the boon; the situation of the Theatre at this particular juncture; all these present such an extraordinary union of concurring events, as to have forced our mind to the contemplation of a plan, which otherwise would never in all its parts have met the public eye, through our instrumentality, though we have long contemplated the object under other phases.

Our suggestion then is that, *the Theatre being condemned*, it be devoted by Government to the purpose of education, in the form of a foundation Grammar school for Christian youth. That the community assemble at a public meeting and vote such an establishment, as a tribute to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, to be called "The Metcalfe, School"; and raise a sufficient subscription for a liberal foundation. This will give the wealthy and middling classes of Natives an opportunity of disproving the charge of ingratitude under which their characters have long lain; of manifesting to the world that they are not insensible of the goodness of their European friends in establishing, and *principally* maintaining their schools, nor ungrateful for the vast blessings which they are providing for their posterity. To the Natives throughout Bombay and its dependencies, as far as the N. E. S.'s operations extend, we would say; *European private gentlemen, independently of Government, have contributed* ten times more to the establishment of your schools than your own countrymen have:—"Do unto them as they have done unto you." To the European community we would add; though you may be able to afford to educate your children, in your own land, aid us in providing for the less fortunate sons of those who cannot, and in enabling them to keep pace, in intellectual advancement, with the descendants of those *whom you have made to dass under the yoke.*

We give to day a second letter from Mr. Bell, and from the very altered tone he has adopted, are induced to spare him and our readers any further analysis of his characteristics.

DURPUN.

We find that we were misled by our confidence in the accuracy of our Contemporary, especially on local matters, to adopt a paragraph, reporting an extensive robbery in the house of a Purbhoo named *Moroba Ballajee*; as no such outrage took place. The Editor has since satisfactorily accounted for the admission of the report.

Calcutta.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—In forwarding to you the enclosed, which I shall feel obliged by your inserting in your paper as well as the letter I now write. I trust that Sir Charles Metcalfe will be able to judge how far the Indian Navy can lay claim to the title of pet service which he called it in his Minutes on Indian affairs: if the following is petting, my prayer is "relieve me from it."

To begin, the Indian Navy at this time consists of 4 eighteen gun sloops, 2 ten gun brigs, 1 twelve gun ship, to perform the duties of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea stations, and, thanks to Lord William Bentinck, that delightful and salubrious station of Socotra, besides that of the coasts of Western India; and so hard has this duty of late been, that vessels have been kept at those healthy and delightful stations the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, for the several periods of 21, 12 and 11 months, and this because there was no vessel to relieve them;—a couple of Commodores and a few other officers have died in consequence, many others have got sick, so that their constitutions are ruined;—but then it will be said this is good for promotion, it may also have another beneficial effect, if Lord William Bentinck's recommendation is carried into effect, there will not be so many officers to provide for: but to the point, Mr. Editor, is this like petting?—the *Clive* sloop was also from the same causes kept round to the Eastward more than twelve months. So much for petting; now, Mr. Editor, what think you of the following prospects:—There is a Commodoreship in the Persian Gulf held for three years, if the fortunate man lives so long the two last have died, their immediate predecessor left before his time was up, and his two predecessors from ill health, so much for the Gulf—there is a senior officer at Surat held in a like manner, the salaries are 1,300 rupees per month: barring these which can only be held once, the highest salary an officer of the Indian Navy can hold is 800 rupees per month, and if by sickness he is obliged to go on shore, after three months a Captain gets 400, a Commander 300: whereas a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army would get 828, a Major 641—these are the corresponding ranks. So much for petting in the senior grades; now for the junior ones. The fifteen senior Lieutenants who have now served from 20½ to 14½ years receive about 175 rupees per month, on shore 150, the remaining Lieutenants get 145 afloat and 120 on shore. Captains in the army of the same rank cannot receive less than 375 rupees per month, but even an Ensign on his first joining gets 6 rupees more than the fifteen seniors and 36 more than the others: is this, Mr. Editor, petting? if it is, I hope the Governor-General will indulge some of his friends with the benefit of it. I will add another small item on the petting system:—An Indian Naval officer has the same feelings as other men and under such circumstance gets married; (it may probably be asked what have sailors to do with wives or feelings, still such things happen) but can the Indian Naval officer enjoy those blessings the marriage state is supposed to confer? I say he cannot: he is if fortunate a month in port and then is packed off to sea to an unhealthy climate, to be away for 12 or 20 months according to the means there may be to relieve the vessel he serves in.

Four vessels besides one at least to be going or coming are barely adequate to the duties of the Persian Gulf, and four more those of the Red Sea and Socotra, besides which there are not less than two required for other duties; even with these cruizes must last at least eight months, and when you consider what climate those cruises are taken in, the duty then would be harder than any in India; what then must it be when there are only seven vessels to perform a duty that eleven would be barely sufficient for? such, Mr. Editor, are the enjoyments of what Sir C. Metcalfe called the pett service. I hope he will if he reads this, throw prejudice overboard and afford such relief as may be in his power to this deserving though slighted service. last though not least of my pett items is this: A Captain or Commander if on shore, unemployed for the time is from his miserable pittance obliged to live in some out of the way place and to forego all society. His Honorable employers do not allow him sufficient to support the character expected from his rank.

It may be as well to mention for fear it should be said the service is as well off as ever, that in 1813 the service had 17 commands, it has now 9; it had up to 1827 a Master Attendant on 2,500 Rs. per month, a Commodore on 2,000, 2 members of the Marine Board holding appointments in Bombay 1,250; it had also about 12 or 14 shore appointments for officers from 650 to 120 exclusive of the pay of their rank; these were all swept off in 1828, without any consideration, save 4 annuities to the seniors, which have had the effect of completely stopping promotion—so much for petting.

In conclusion, I would observe that a few small schooners and pattemar gunboats, principally commanded by natives, are employed to protect the Gulfs of Cambay and Coast of Kattywar; no other vessel could do this owing to the navigation. I may Mr. Editor, trouble you with another sketch at a future period if you think this worth insertion: Sir C. Metcalfe having given liberty to the press will I hope enable all to state their grievances—I for one thank him for it, as enabling me to state a few only of those suffered by the oldest service that calls the Company Master.

NEARCHUS.

Bengal Hurkaru, August 19.

The Meeting at the Town Hall to decide on the mode of celebrating the establishment of the liberty of the press takes place to-morrow, and we therefore earnestly invite attention to the letter of H. M. P. of the proposition contained in which we entirely approve. We have seen the proposition in circulation for the establishment of a public library on which we shall merely say at present that it has our cordial support and we cannot conceive a more appropriate mode of immortalizing the emancipation of the press than by the erection of a building to contain that Library, with an inscription over the entrance as proposed by our correspondent. With regard to the expenses will the cost of such building exceed that of a statue, to be placed in Tank square and covered with dust and forgotten? We believe not—while a public Library will be visited by every stranger, frequented by many residents of the city, be an object of interest to all—and every man who crosses the threshold will be reminded of the event and the man whom an institution of such utility is intended to honour.

Such is our view of the case relying on subscriptions merely; but is it not probable that government would grant a piece of ground for a public library or transfer at least the library of the College to any building erected for the purpose? We think so, and on all these considerations therefore, we are inclined to support H. M. P.'s proposition.

Must we not then have a dinner, it will be asked? We answer, yes, by all means have your dinner for all those who can and will participate in that mode of celebration. We approve of that mode with which English habits and feelings are familiar—and which is so well calculated to call up patriotic associations and enkindle that enthusiasm proper to the occasion. Let us have the dinner, but let us also have the building for the Library as proposed by H. M. P.—a mode of celebration of the glorious measure of the emancipation of the liberty of the press, in which all can participate without distinction of creed or caste according to their means by which according to the philanthropic and characteristic suggestion in the penultimate paragraph of the letter, all may benefit, a mode, in short, of doing honour to the event worthy of H. M. P. to suggest, and worthy of every friend of knowledge and liberty to adopt.—*Ibid.*

Being kept on the *qui vive* the whole of yesterday in the expectation of news by the *Bahama*, which did not reach us till near 4 p. m., we could not attempt to write out the notes we had taken of the proceedings of the Town Hall Meeting on Thursday afternoon, and we confine ourselves therefore, until Monday, to the publication of the resolutions carried. Although some propositions with a view to extend the design of Mr Parker were advanced of very questionable utility, we rather liked the spirit which dictated them. Dr. Corbyn although warmly supporting the opposition thought the opportunity a good one for agitating for a college for the education of the Natives. We should be glad to aid agitation for so useful a project, but that we utterly despair of success. Will the Natives of this community subscribe a lakh of rupees for any object of public utility however highly and exclusively beneficial to them? We need not answer that question.

Mr. Pote's proposition for a painting room and an exhibition room evinced a very laudable anxiety for the fine arts: but besides that the additional expense of these separate rooms, peculiarly fitted with reference to light, we suspect such a proposition, obviously not very closely connected with one for a public Library for the benefit of the reading community, is a little in advance of the times. Mr. Pote is, we believe, the only artist now in Calcutta, and very few natives have yet manifested any inclination to cultivate the fine arts. If we had a room for the exibition of pictures, we doubt very much whether a sufficient number of works of art, unless they were imported, would be found to fill it for many years to come.

To Mr. Pattle's proposition for a marble tablet in the Town Hall, no objection on the score of expense could be offered; and if there should be a surplus fund to provide for the trifling cost of having such a tablet in the Town Hall as well as in the Library, the arrangement will tend to perpetuate what may be termed the Charter of the liberty of the Indian Press, Sir Charles Metcalfe's letter, and to immoralize its author. An attempt has been made in one quarter to depreciate that letter; but whatever may be its merits as a composition, for the quality of plain speaking, the manly straightforwardness of the language, that document deserves immortal honour, and will bear comparison with any state paper in existence.

There was a great deal more discussion about the dinner than there was any necessity for we think, since the form of putting it to a public Meeting was all that was objected to. After all, those who do not approve of that measure, need not subscribe.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August 22.*

THE INDIAN NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—It having been frequently rumoured of late that the head quarters of the Indian Navy are to be removed to Calcutta or the service very much reduced, and even that Lord W. Bentinck and Sir C. Metcalfe have recommended its abolition, I will offer a few remarks on all these measures. In regard to the first, it is an extraordinary thing it has not been done before, when we see the duties immediately under the Bengal Government calling for the service of a Local Navy. On the coasts of Arracan and the ceded provinces—on the coasts of Martaban and Tanasserim their services are constantly required. The united settlements of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca feel the want of it for the conveyance of Government Treasure. Now would it not form a small item of saving if that duty was performed by the Local Navy? and there is little doubt that the change above mentioned in its head quarters would be an immense saving in these times of economy; and that the service is equal to these duties I can truly vouch from near thirty year's experience.

In former times when serving under the Bengal Presidency, the Indian Navy laboured under the disadvantage of being considered interlopers who took patronage away, and the service had no chief on whom the duty of enforcing and superintending the general discipline devolved,—that by the head quarters being removed and the service considered as belonging to the Supreme Government would not be the case, and the Government would have an efficient Naval Force under their own control.

In regard to the second rumour—the great reduction or abolition of the service, this I should say would be an act of the greatest impolicy the Government could be guilty of, for the following reasons. The first and I should think a very strong one, is that the Government have no control over the Royal Navy. It is true an officer of that service can only refuse to attend to the requisition of Government with the risk of a court martial, and incurring a great responsibility, still he can refuse, and though he may be dismissed the service and ruined for that refusal, yet what atonement can that be for what the public service might suffer from loss of time and opportunity? Another reason is, what Government might save by conveying their treasure in their own vessels, instead of, as is the general custom, sending it in the King's ships. I know that on the Western or Bombay side an annual saving of near a lakh has been made which would have been paid for freight, to say nothing of the large sums which would have been and might be saved in Bengal and Madras. Another reason is one of much interest to the commercial community, that is the efficient protection of the Eastern straits. Would the late complaints from that quarter have existed if the King's ships had been under the control of the local authorities I say no: this would, then, I entertain no doubt, be remedied by the Indian Navy which the authorities having the power over and local knowledge of, could order to act in such a way as would have kept the pirates within bounds, if not suppressed them. A Captain of a King's ship likes not such directions, he considers it an attempt on his independence, and which is guarded by the Navy with the greatest jealousy—I have no hesitation in saying that the Captain of a ship of war considers himself just as much above the Local Governments of India as the King's courts did a few years back. Another reason for the Indian Navy not being reduced is King's ships must be substituted and which from Admiral Gage's statements would be at least one-eighth more expense for a vessel of the same class, and the expenses of the vessels in the Indian Navy have been much reduced since that time, and may be more so; and I have no hesitation in saying the vessels are now both in point of efficiency and discipline equal to any in his Majesty's Service. The drawback formerly was want of Europeans, but these of late years have been sufficiently plentiful to keep up the compliment without difficulty. I may add to the superiority of the vessels of the Indian Navy over the same class in the Royal service for Indian duties, the knowledge of the languages of the country and the local knowledge obtained through a life of service by its officers—I trust I have shewn that the service is equal to the duties and the impolicy of its reduction. I will at some future period send you some account of the services of the Indian Navy which will prove they have done their duty in early time, and I trust to show that the present officers are not a degenerate race or likely to lower the character borne by those who served in the earlier periods of the service. I may add the Indian Navy has not had fair play, being formerly commanded by every commissioned officer in the Royal Navy and from belonging to the junior presidency it has been watched with a jealous feeling elsewhere.

The Indian Navy now consists of 4 eighteen-gun sloops, and 2 ten-gun brigs, new vessels equal to any in the king's service; 1 ship of 12 guns and 2 surveying vessels, old; the Hugh Lindsay steamer and 2 schooners, beside some armed pattimars for the duties in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Socotra, and all the western side of India: all these vessels are constantly required and so much have they been pushed for relief that most of the vessels have been out from 11 to 20 months in consequence.

In addition to the above I may add the following:—Can officers of the Royal Navy in three years, the usual time ships are in commission, and a portion of which must be consumed in the voyage out, be near so competent as the India Navy to perform its peculiar duties most of which is with the independent native chieftains, and when local knowledge and great delicacy are required? I say no: the contempt in which they hold the natives or blackies as they call them, will cause them to blunder and embroil the Government as they ever have done, except in one or two instances.

Another point is, the Company will have to send large quantities of treasure under the new system to China; will King's ships carry it free of expense as their own do? Certainly not.

Another point is provided for the present officers whose prospects are entirely blighted; if they give them the pensions recommended by Lord Clare, it will be a heavy charge on the Indian Revenue; if they give them less they will act with gross injustice towards an honorable body of men who have served them truly and faithfully.

If the Royal Navy be substituted, and an admiral be at variance with the Government—and such things have happened—at least 12 months may elapse pending a reference home before things may be settled; in the mean time every thing may go to ruin,—*Bengal Hurkaru, August 20.*

NEARCHUS.

The second letter of NEARCHUS on the Indian Navy which we to-day insert, adverts first to the consideration of the transfer of the head quarters of the service to Bengal. Supposing the service to be maintained, we quite concur in the propriety of that change which has been long talked of though, whether it will be carried into effect or no, we cannot say.

With respect to the maintenance of such a force while we have such a vast disposeable Navy traversing the seas of all quarters of the Globe, we are really at a loss to perceive the necessity for it. There must be a squadron of King's ships for the Indian seas. That squadron is maintained at the expense of the public of England unless an increase of the force is required for any specific purpose, and then the Indian revenue contributes its quota to the charge. Captain Maxfield, long in the service, is decidedly of opinion, that all the services required of the Indian Navy could be performed by His Majesty's ships if they were under the controul of the Indian government, and that we think would not be a matter of difficult arrangement. NEARCHUS refers to the evidence of Admiral Gage as to the greater cheapness of the Company's Cruizers. No doubt they are sailed at less expense; but what we contend is that they are not necessary at all. Captain Bruce, long the Company's Resident in the Gulph where the Company's Cruizers were employed, is of opinion that there is no necessity for constantly keeping a naval force there. The Finance Committee in adverting to that gentleman's communication observe:

"The essential object of inspiring the private states with a salutary awe of our power has, as above intimated, been attained by operations in which the force ordinarily employed in the Gulf could only be expected to take an inconsiderable share: and the necessity of undertaking repeated expeditions against those states at a very heavy charge to the Bombay Government, was not, we may observe, obviated by the existence of an expensive marine. The whole tenor of Mr. Bruce's letter affords evidence of the existence in the Gulf of that impression of our power to which we have alluded; and the circumstances, recently reported to the Supreme Government, which attended the capture of a vessel belonging to Morbat, and the restitution of the captured property on the demand of the resident at Bushire, show that this impression continues as much as ever to prevail. But as the prevalence of that impression is not to be attributed to the strength of our local marine force, and as it must operate to diminish the risk of our being obliged to have recourse to measures to coercion, it would surely be very unreasonable to regard its existence as a ground for maintaining the Indian navy on an extensive scale."

Supposing that any naval force were necessary to be kept up in the Gulph, Captain Bruce estimated that an 18 gun brig, and an armed Steamer would be sufficient for the purpose, but the Committee recommended as the presence of an armed Steamer might not always be necessary that there should be two eighteen gun brigs one to relieve the other, and surely his Majesty's navy might supply these. British ships have been very rarely attacked by pirates for many years past however, and we see no occasion whatever, for the constant presence of men of war in the Persian Gulph. Whenever piracy should make its appearance again, there can be no doubt that the Admiral would order Cruizers round; though the history of piracy in the Gulph sufficiently demonstrates that the only effectual way of suppressing it is by attacking the pirates in their hordes and rooting them out; and that cannot be done by the Company's cruizers.

Although we think the maintenance of a Company's Navy unnecessary however, we admit that the force has rendered good service to the State, notwithstanding the officers have never had fair play and have to complain indeed of treatment for a series of years such as no other service in the world perhaps ever experienced. In recommending as a measure of State economy the abolition of the service, we should be the last to advocate any injustice to those who now compose that service in indemnifying them. They have suffered enough of injustice already. What pensions Lord Clare recommended we know not: but whatever pensions are fixed on, should be most liberal. Any niggardliness in this respect would be a saving at the expense of the honour and justice of the government. The charge on the revenue might be heavy: but it would be *temporary*; and must be borne; and as that charge must be incurred whenever the Indian Navy is abolished, the amount can be no reason for delaying that abolition.

We think that difficulty about H. M.'s Navy's being independent of the control of the local authority is exaggerated. Is the case of an Admiral at variance with the Government *very* likely to arise in ordinary circumstances? We should think not. Is it very probable, that on a requisition to the admiral to supply a vessel or water Guptee service for example, any difference of opinion would arise? No, if such differences did occur, they would only occur, in cases of some grand expedition like that against Java for instance, and the maintenance of a company's Navy so far from being likely to prevent them, is above all other things, we should imagine, the most likely to cause them,—*Ibid.*

ICE FROM AMERICA.

We understand that, when the *Mary and Susan* left Boston, the *Shepherdess*, about 260 tons, was loading with Ice for Bombay, and was expected to sail early in May. The outturn of the first Cargo to Bombay, per *Corro* is reported to have given more satisfaction than any of the trials yet made to Calcutta.

The *Mary and Susan* is estimated to have about 150 tons, and having had a fair passage, is not likely to have lost a very large proportion of what she took in, if tolerable care was bestowed in the stowage of it. The consignee, Mr. Bacon, we are sorry to say, has been unwell for some time. Perceiving that the promoters of the scheme of an Ice-house were doing nothing, he has himself been making preparations to receive the expected cargoes in the same building which Mr. Rogers fitted up last year and workmen are now employed in completing the arrangements. What Mr. Bacon's price will be this time, we do not yet know: but we know from personal enquiry, that he intends to retail the Ice himself, and that he is very anxious to adhere at a minimum price in order to encourage consumption. Now as we understand the price at New Orleans is 3 cents a pound, which is equal to 2 annas a seer, and at Havannah 6 cents a pound, which is equal to 4 annas a seer, both places markets where the consumption is large and steady, and in which the trade has been long established,—it does seem to us quite preposterous to suspect that Calcutta should be supplied from so great a distance at the low rate of 2 annas a seer retail; and the more unreasonable, since at double that price there is economy as well as superior comfort in using the article as a substitute for Saltpetre. We would therefore suggest to Mr. Bacon to make his price 4 annas a seer to casual applicants, and 3 annas to regular customers.—*Calcutta Courier, August* 18.

Those who love their own comfort (and who does not!) will be glad to hear, that the *Mary and Susan's* Ice will be ready for delivery to the public on Monday next. It is expected that the 'tween-decks will be sufficiently cleared to admit of the hatches being opened for inspection this evening. The original quantity of Ice shipped was 207 tons—as much as could be stowed in the hold with a sufficient lining of bark, &c. and allowing room for about 100 kegs of Apples, which, having been selected and packed with care, and being this time placed in the centre of the Ice, instead of in straw above it, are expected to turn out as fresh and fine flavored as the day they were gathered. "Speak in time," as the Auctioneers say, for such good things will be "going, going,—gone," as fast as they come out of the ship. There is Cider too of a superior quality, already iced, and we know not what other good things besides. In short, with Mr. Bacon's cargo of *notions*, we shall have quite a fancy fair at the Burnt Godown.

Another Ice Cargo is promised by a vessel of rather larger size, expected to arrive here about the middle of October.

The Ice Committee, that is to say, the Committee that was formed some time ago to raise subscriptions in shares for an Ice-house—*and did nothing*, have at last waked from their oblivious repose, and they met this morning at the Town Hall to concert a plan of operations. We were not present, but we hear it was determined to apply to Government for five biggahs of waste ground at Coelah Ghat, with the intention of erecting a proper building upon it. A more convenient site could not be selected. The Committee have put themselves in communication with Mr. Bacon, who seems every way disposed to accommodate the public,—*Calcutta Courier, August* 22.

Madras.

The Levee of his Excellency yesterday was a brilliant one; such an one as might have been expected.

Sir Frederick Adam, who had some days been suffering from a cold attended with fever, has, we are happy to say, so far recovered as to be able to indulge in his accustoned drive.—*Madras Courier, August* 17.

The affair of honor which recently took place at Bangalore, between Lieutenant J—— and Ensign D—— and which proved fatal to the latter, he having died a few days afterwards, has led to Lieutenant J. and the seconds being placed in close arrest, pending instructions from the Commander in Chief, to whom our Correspondent says a report of the circumstances which led to the duel and other particulars, had been transmitted.—The deceased Ensign D. it is said, was the son of a Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, and had been but a few months in the country.

In our notice to Correspondents yesterday, we acknowledged the receipt of No 19 of the "*India Journal of Medical Science*" a monthly periodical published in Calcutta and at present edited by Dr. Corbyn of the Bengal Medical Service. Other engagements not having permitted us as yet to give even a hasty glance ever its contents, we must of necessity for the present confine ourselves to the simple recommendation of the "*Notice to the Reader*" with which Dr. Corbyn has commenced his Editorial labours; and the plan therein laid down for his guidance in discharging the duties he has undertaken, it strikes us is one that cannot fail being very beneficial to the public at large—that it will add considerably to the claims of "*The India Journal of Medical Science*" on the public there cannot be a question.—The Notice to the reader will be found in another part of our paper—it is entitled to a careful perusal as well by the professional practitioner as the private gentleman and indeed by all classes of society.

"*The India Journal of Medical Science*" is forwarded to Mr. PHAROAH, Librarian, Mount Road, as published, where it may be had at 2 Rupees per copy.

We understand an infant, but a few hours old if so much, was found on Wednesday morning exposed in one of the public Streets in Royapooram—The infant we have been told was alive when found, and it is supposed with proper care and attention its life might have been preserved; and it has been reported to us that a gentleman living near where the infant was found, on being informed of the circumstance sent more than once to the Peon who had found or taken charge of the poor deserted thing, desiring it might be sent to him and he would see it taken care of, but this the Peon refused, saying he must take it to the Police—On its way thither we have been told the infant expired.—The child evidently died from not receiving that nourishment and those attentions which its helpless state and otherwise peculiar situation required.—The conduct of the Peon appears to us to have been, to say the least of it, in persisting to convey the child to the Police Office in the state in which it was found, very reprehensible—he could hardly have been ignorant that his obstinacy might endanger the life of the child.—*Madras Courier, August* 28.

Cards of Invitation were issued early in the week by the Right Honorable the Governor, for a Ball and Supper at the Banqueting Room, which took place on Wednesday last, and was most fully and fashionably attended. Soon after nine o'clock the company began to arrive; and before ten a large and brilliant party had assembled.—Sir F. Adam, who appeared in good health, received his guests with his accustomed hospitality, and they were afterwards introduced to His Excellency Sir H. FANE, in whose honour, we presume, the Ball was given.

Dancing commenced early, and was kept up with much spirit until a little before midnight, when Supper was announced. After Supper the "merry dance" was resumed, and the party did not break up until after 2 o'clock. The proportion of Ladies was much greater on this occasion than at the celebration of His Majesty's Birth-days, and the party was altogether more numerous.—*Madras Gazette, August* 29.

We have heard an anecdot of Sir H. Fane since his arrival in Madras, which pretty clearly shews that His Excellency is more likely to trust to the evidence of his own senses, than to the reports of others—and it demonstrates also a fact which by the way nobody seems to doubt, that our very able Superintendent of Police is most admirably calculated for the important office which he fills.

It appears that Sir H. Fane went out very early one morning in plain clothes, and we believe alone, to look at the bazars, and before his return he purchased some Beetle leaf, and gave a rupee or two to some school-boys. To the General's astonishment Mr. Elliot, whom he met at Government House shortly afterwards, was able to inform him, not only where he had been, but what he had bought and how many fanams and rupees he had disposed of in his rambles.—*Ibid.*

Stamps v. *Postage.*—Having expressed our opinion so frequently on this subject, it is hardly necessary to say that we prefectly agree with the Editor of the Courier, that it is the duty of all men who wish to extend the circulation of knowledge to exert themselves to procure the removal of every hinderance, by endeavouring to obtain a reduction in the charge for the conveyance of newspapers, instead of asking for that clog which would, we believe, "effectually destroy the end and aim of a free and well-regulated Press"—and we ask with our contemporary whether it is a time for us to demand the imposition of a tax upon newspapers, when all who labour under the heavy curse of that impost are striving to shake it off.

Almost every paper which we receive from England brings us proofs of the odious light in which the Stamp Duty is regarded at home—and the only Colonial Press which labours under the same grievous tax, that of the Cape of Good Hope, is no less anxious to get rid of a burthen which is almost too heavy to be borne. In the *South African Advertiser* of the 27th May the Stamp upon newspapers is spoken of as striking at the root of all other taxes, and is called by one who is practically acquainted with its inconveniences, "THE MOST FOOLISH, AS WELL AS THE MOST WICKED IMPOST THAT EVER WAS DEVISED BY THE ENEMIES OF HUMAN HAPPINESS."

In our reply to the Custom and Post Office Committee on this subject, we ventured to suggest that the most desirable plan to be pursued, would be to reduce the charge of Postage to the lowest possible amount which the revenue would admit of; allowing for a pretty considerable increase in the number of newspapers sent in consequence of such reduction.—We protested strongly against the Imposition of a Stamp Duty, because we are of opinion that it is calculated to lessen considerably the circulation of almost every paper in India; and to annihilate those whose proprietors "would prefer extinction" rather than bear the tax entirely on their own shoulders. In addition to these certain disadvantages we are convinced that not one paper in India would, in point of actual profits, be benefited by a Stamp Duty—for it must be remembered that whether subscriptions come in regularly or not every stamp must be paid for *on delivery*, so that the bad debts which now entail no expense but the cost of Ink and Paper would then saddle the proprietors with, say five or six times the amount for Stamp Duty only.—*Ibid.*

By the following speech of Mr. Job Haskell from the *New York Advocate* of the 2d March last, it will be perceived that brother Jonathan applies the knowledge of Chemistry which he acquires to practical purposes. An Englishman in such a case would have been foolish enough to talk of the "perfumes of Arabia," or some other antiquated nonsense—but the Chemical legislator of the United States is satisfied with nothing less than a scientific application of a recent discovery for the purpose of correcting "State Nuisances."

What the learned Gentleman means by "dumping it off the dock" we cannot even *guess*.—Surely if the Americans condescend to make use of th English language they are bound to make themselves intelligible—or if they consider themselves at liberty to manufacture words, it would be only commonly civil if they would give us their meanings in an "American Vocabulary." Mr. Job Haskell talks of the State Printer deserving to be *despised* for making him appear ridiculous in the eyes of his constituents—we think so too; for it was certainly unnecessary for the State Printer to take any pains to make a man appear ridiculous who is so desirous of shewing himself off in that light.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

"Mr. Job Haskell rose and said: I feel indignant at the insult offered to the committee of which I am Chairman. It has gone forth to the world that my Report on the Botanic question was a *minority* report, while it is signed by a majority of the Committees. Does that Printer think he can insult me with impunity? If he does he is mistaken in his man. I have done the State some service, but could do it more by taking a State Nuisance on my Cart and dumping it off the dock. If it was the first offence, I should forgive it; but the same Printer when speaking of the authority under which I acted, cut me down from 18,000 to 1800, to make me ridiculous in the eyes of my constituents. If the error was inadvertent, it would be overlooked, but if it was intentional as I think it was, the State Printer deserves to be despised. I could also add to the service I have rendered, by throwing the notorious str ped-backed Webb and his associate, the convicted Judge of Israel, of the Dock with the State Printer. It would then require chloride of lime to prevent the atmosphere from becoming tainted."—*Ibid.*

Sir H. Fane, Commander in Chief in India, embarked on board the *True Briton* this morning at the hour appointed, under a salute of 17 guns; and the vessel got under weigh a little before 8 o clock.

The surf was very high at the time His Excellency and Staff embarked, and before the *True Briton* had left the roads two accidents (one of which was attended with fatal consequences,) occurred. It appears that as a boat was coming on shore from H. M. Ship *Wolf* with two Europeans, she was struck by a heavy sea, which dashed her in pieces and left the crew and passengers to the mercy of the waves—by the prompt assistance of Catamarans they were all picked up, with the exception of the Tindal who lay down in the boat when he saw the wave coming, and has not been heard of since.

The second boat was returning from the *True Briton* with some of the servants from Government House; when she was filled with water and one man was washed out, but no lives were lost. The Surf Flag has been hoisted all day.

The *Bengalie* was in the offing this afternoon, but unable to communicate with the shore,—*Ibid.*

We are sorry to observe, by an announcement to that effect in this morning's Literary Gazette, that the days of that periodical are numbered—next Saturday's issue will be its last. We fear the extinction of so creditable a publication for want of that support from the Madras Presidency which we think it deserved will not give the world a very favourable idea of the encouragement which literature obtains amongst us. We trust the talented writers who contributed to that work will continue to gratify the public with their productions through some other channel.—*Ibid.*

Agra.

It was clearly an abuse of the language of Metaphor, to give as the public so universally and so inconsiderately has done, term of pig-headed to Mr. Cavendish the late Resident of Gwalior, The birds and beasts of the field found it necessary, we observe, to hold a congress some time since in England, and vindicate the characters of many members of their community from the aspersions which had been unjustifiably cast upon them, by the reckless writers of the Whig Press, in ascribing the attributes of their several *genera* to the most notorious members of the Tory Party. Degraded as that animal is from time immemorial and throughout the regions of the East—which in nobler climes dies the willing death of a patriot, when knowing that its limbs will exist, hereafter embalmed in Westphalia hams à l'essence, Cutlets à la mirepoix, sauce a la Lucullus and indeed in almost every luxury of gastronomic science, it is unhandsome to cast reflections on its character which it cannot refute—it is opposed to every principle of ethics, to brand its name without a trial, with the most serious imputations. What indeed is the fault, whence springs the ill-starred fortune of this poor animal, that its gentle spirit of opposition, scarcely more intense in degree than that which distinguishes those ornaments and delights of our lives—our sisters, our wives and our daughters, should be used as an illustration of the disposition of a member of the House of Waterpark. Even Voltaire's misanthropic spirit revolted from such confounding of all grades of right and wrong. The philosopher was walking one day in his garden at Ferney with an acquaintance from Geneva. In the road before them a toad crawled at their feet. The gentleman to please Voltaire, between whom and Freron the journalist at Paris, a bitter animosity had long existed pointing to the toad. "There is a Freron." "What can that poor animal have done to you" replied the wit, "to deserve such a name." We ourselves too trust that the feeling of mankind in favour of dumb animals take not its sole origin in the legal sanction of Mr. Martin's act. There is surely a moral sanction which secures protection to the body and preserves the feelings of the meanest creature from undue injury. We would not, for instance, ourselves degrade the peregrinations of a crab, by likening them to the movements of Lord Heytesbury. We would not cast such a slur on the habits of indolence in the dormouse and the injurious powers of adhesion in the Remora, by saying they are characteristic of the constitution of every department but one in the new Agra Presidency. The admitted ingestitible quality of the lamprey shall never be libelled in our columns, by metaphorically connecting it with the style of the Hurkaru. The nature of the tribe of Zoophytes should never be lowered in the scale of creation, by classing an Indian existence among them. Nor should any be so thoughtless as to run down the character of a bat or beetle, as to liken the acuteness of perception in the present Provincial Commander-in-Chief, to the comparatively respectable powers of vision in those innocent creatures. There are shades of crime, and bad qualities which it become all right thinking men, and especially public writers to discriminate and attend to.

Of no other public officer except Mr. Cavandish, the late Resident of Gwalior, would it be believed that at a season when the eyes and wishes of all India were directed to the means of improving the means of communication between England and Bombay, he should obstinately and studiously have exerted himself to discover needless objections to the introduction of the system of contract dawk on the Agra, and Gwalior line of road. In the beginning of 1834, Mr. Elliot the Post Master General urged the paramount importance to the public and the state, of accelerating the progress of the mails in that quarter on the Resident at Gwalior. But to no purpose. His ears, capacious though they were as a lauriel leaf were deaf to the voice of the charmer, and the plan was burked for a time, after a fashion which may be gathered from a letter we have seen a copy of and shall find room for next week. It gives us much pleasure to hear that Major Sutherland has exerted himself very zealously in this cause so interesting and important to all Upper India and that the new system of contract will be introduced even unto Indore. If qualified individuals can be found to undertake the duty.

We are sure that our readers will now admit that it is a gross libel to call the subject of this article pig headed, and that an action would lie for defamation for such a misapplication of terms.

The following extract from an English letter regarding that Political Proteus Holt Mackenzie, may interest some of our readers:

Holt Mackenzie started again for the Elgin Boroughs, but withdrew ere the polling commenced. A very favourable feeling prevails towards him throughout this district of Boroughs, but his constituency complain of his cautious sentiment which they consider as referable to no one class of understood opinion. First say many he appeared among them in the hues of a Whig. Then suddenly came over him the tinges of a Tory. Now he shines forth a perfect nondescript. All confess his high talents and no one questions his sincerity and perfect integrity of purpose. Eloquence too he is considered to possess, but unreadiness of opinion and subtle refinement, are held to be his characteristics and left as his objectionable qualities. He has been for some time and still continues to reside in Edinburgh."

There is something delightfully sung in sitting over a sea coal fire in London, when the chill and sleet of a November day have driven all mankind from the streets except Porters, Physicians, Hackney-Coachmen, Butchers and Merchants Clerks. The contrast it so delightful. With something of this kind of feeling must many of the Magistrates in the Provinces have seen Messrs. Macfarlane and Hoseason cast in 1000 Rupees damages for not drawing out a detailed record of a case in which an appreatice was committed to Jail, for non-performance of his contract, and Mr. Calder obtain a verdict of 500 Rupees against Mr. Halkett acting Magistrate of Nuddea for false arrest and imprisonment.

How far be it from us to doubt the superiority of law to justice, of form to substances, of Burn and Blackstone to the Bengal Regulation. We have ourselves a decided respect for the Coryphæus of the band of men, whose profession Juvenal so unbecomingly speaks of in the words.

Iras et verba locant.

We admire the acuteness of the mind which can enlarge on the liberty of the British subject, as if the Almighty intended the rights of the aborigines should be less carefully secured and watched than those of Mr. Dubbs or Snobs, Mr. Turton or Mr. Dickens, Mr. Calder or Mr. Andrews. We wish the reporter of the Englishman had served up the jokes and sneers at the administration of the Provinces, as fresh and racy as must here come from the frothy declaimer of Indigo Planters wrong's and Assignees Virtues. We admire the enthusiasm so ready at command, that it only requires to have the fee upon the brief displayed in the form of a Union Bank Check, to burst forth in a blaze of eloquence: We admire all this (ingenuity is the phrase the Judges use to designate the elaborate wranging of advocates) and with that Mr. Turton would only consider that though the law laid down for the guidance of Justices of the Peace requires a complaint on oath to be made before any warrant is issued in the case of affray, that S. 4. R. S. 1807 reserves the following power to Magistrates, in their Jurisdiction over Natives.

"This shall not however be construed to restrict a Magistrate from issuing a process to apprehend a person suspected of a heinous crime, or for whose apprehension cause may appear, upon the report of a Police Officer or upon any other credible information."

Had therefore Mr. Calder been a Frenchman, the issue of the warrant would have been legal under this section: as he happens to be a British subjects. Mr. Halket will have to pay 500 Rupees damages. Though two points of law are reserved, it seems clear that the verdict must go against Mr. Halkett. If he acted in his jursdiction over Natives, the arrest of a British subject was beyond his power. If he acted as Justice of the Peace or ex-officio under the 53d G. 3. the mode of proceeding was informal; it would have been quashed on the issue of a Certiorari writ, and hence a verdict for damages will be obtained against the defendant.

The pressure of business and the extent of jurisdiction in the country courts are such, that great allowances should be made for matters not involving improper motives, ignorance or idleness. One single Magistrate to administer the police over an area and population triple that of many English counties, may be excused for not using the most classical Persian or adopting the logical reasonings of the forms of English warrants, in the summonses and other official documents he may be called upon to issue.

It really is the duty, the immediate duty of Government, to legislate at once in such a manner, as shall place all classes of society under one code of laws, and make British subjects understand that if pursuits of service or trade send them to a country like India, they must be content to bear with a summary jurisdiction in the local efficiency in the laws; for two opposite principles are coming rapidly into collision, the attempt of the British community to hold the rights and things, as they exist in England and the claims of the people of India to retain their land tenures, with their written prescriptive connectional rights, on the basis that has existed since the days of Menu. We shall elsewhere however, enlarge on this important question.—*Ukbar.*

EUROPE.

THE TIMES,—MAY 2.

In one of yesterday's papers we read a letter from Mr. Sheil, explanatory of the object contemplated by him in his motion for depriving such Irish clergymen as may hereafter be appointed to sinecure livings, of all right to compensation for the loss of them. The letter not having been addressed to us, nor probably occasioned by any remarks of this journal, nor designed to attract our notice, we might have been excused for passing it over without pecific observation. But as we have no feelings to indulge with regard to the subject, or the learned mover, save only such as arise out of a purely public interest in a question of the highest national importance, we are bound to say, that after reading the letter of the learned gentleman, we deem one part of his explanation satisfactory, and his motives, as he describes them, fair, so far as they alone are concerned.

We go further, and acknowledge that Mr. Sheil's proposed method of dealing with the ascertained surplus of the church generally, or of any particular living, evinces incomparably more of an equitable and statesmanlike spirit than that which Lord John Russell did not blush to avow as the principle which he would enforce under the sanction of his Parliamentary resolution. The learned member for Tipperary states a two-fold case, which beyond all doubt calls prospectively for correction. He mentions one parish where there is a respectable Protestant congregation, in whose service there officiates a clergyman, with a pittance of 100l. per annum, and no more. In another, and not distant, parish referred to by Mr. Sheil, there is a clergyman without

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a congregation; but with, in lieu of congregation, a parochial income of 1,000l. per annum. Now who is there pretending to common sense or justice, that would think of perpetuating such an abuse as this? Mr. Sheil's remedy is one which we most readily subscribe to: it provides that when interests already vested shall be no longer in the way, a portion of the income hitherto enjoyed by the sinecurist of the rich living, shall go to assist the hardworked and ill-paid incumbent of the poor one; thus more equally and usefully distributing the funds which have heretofore been partly withheld from the industrious labourer in the vineyard, partly squandered on the idle, and so redressing one extensive, heinous, and crying grievance.

But Mr. Sheil's principle of financial reform in the church has the support and countenance of authorities far weightier than ours. It is the precise view which has been taken by Sir Robert Peel and by Sir Henry Hardinge, in their announced measures for re-adjusting the temporalities of the Irish church, whereby an ascertained redundancy in one quarter should supply an ascertained deficiency in another. It has the formal sanction of Lord Grey himself, who enumerated various ecclesiastical objects the promotion of which, was imperiously demanded for the use and welfare of the Protestant church establishment, and to which any funds drawn from ecclesiastical sources ought to be scrupulously applied, before there was any talk about a surplus.

Between Mr. Sheil, thus far, and Lord Grey, or between Mr. Sheil, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir Henry Hardinge, we cannot discover any practical or sensible disagreement, nor can we guess at any real obstacle to the co-operation of the learned gentleman in any scheme of Church Temporality Reform, which, judging by the declared sentiments of the noble Earl and the two right hon. baronets, they might, one or all of them, safely and conscientiously support.

But where is there to be found any means of reconciling the monstrous proposition of Lord John Russell with the views on which we here have touched, or with any principle or maxim of common justice by which property is secured and society held together? Take the case referred to of livings, whether distant from each other or contiguous—one greatly underpaid for hard service, the other profusely paid for doing nothing—and see how the *liberal* candidate for South Devon would treat them. No adjustment of inequalities for him—no comprehensive reference to the condition of the church as a whole, to the interests of religion, or to the collective state of our Protestant institutions—nothing like that for my Lord John Russell. His Lordship is ready enough to stint the rich person, and sweep away him and his superfluities together; but he is unfortunately still more bent on starving the poor one, and refusing him a single crumb of the sinecure feast on which he pounces wherever he can lay hold of it, confiscating the church possessions for the benefit of all but the *destitute* children of the church herself. We protest unfeignedly that there never was presented to us a scheme of spoliation more awfully and iniquitously cruel than this which the leader of the confederated Opposition coolly, we might have said sneeringly, proposed to Parliament—the Parliament of an upright and conscientious people. "Show me," says Lord John Russell, "100. of church income which is "not wanted by one minister of the gospel, and "I will take care to strip him of it." Well, "then, "I can show your Lordship another "clergyman who stands in manifest need of "double the sum; will you not turn it over to "him?" "Not a farthing of it," replies the "political representative of the house of Russell: "I know better what belongs to clerical "confiscations: let the Protestant minister "starve; the Popish priest shall have it." We believe, nay, we are sure, there are Catholics too virtuous for any partnership in such a crime. We warn the electors of South Devon to push aside the visor of their candidate, and see what lurks beneath it.

We need not repeat here what we have frequently said lately on the subject of the Roman Catholic oath.

The public will recollect the very remarkable report presented by the Church Commissioners a short time before the dissolution of the late Administration, and the approbation with which it was generally received throughout the country. The report recommended the approximation of bishoprics to each other, in extent of territorial jurisdiction, and of annual value, and so the diminution of the motives to translation. It further recommended the abolition of commendams with bishoprics, whether with or without the cure of souls. There certainly was no indication in a report of this nature of any indisposition on the part of the heads of the church to introduce reform. We verily believe that no Whig Administration would have dared to originate changes of so decided a character into the church. The nation will, therefore, naturally feel anxiety about the existence of such a commission under the new Administration. We hope it will not be dissolved. The highest praise of it is; indeed, a wish on the part of Lord Melbourne to the same effect as our own, that the right rev. prelates who made up the clerical part of that commission would continue their labors. Whom they may have offered to them as lay colleagues in the places of Sir R. Peel, Lord Lyndhurst, and Mr. Goulburn, we know not; but we trust that the new associates will be respectable, and actuated by the same spirit as their predecessors. There is still much to do. The deans and chapters are to be dealt with; and whoever considers how much the revenues of those bodies are connected and intertwined with every species of property throughout the realm, must acknowledge that the subject is indeed a very delicate one, and requires the utmost temper and judgment. The prelates who are members of the commission are, we believe, the two Archbishops, and the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Peterborough.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—On Monday, the 11th of May, a gentleman residing near Maidenhead was going down by the coach, when the coach stopped and picked up a tall stout man, and a little person so closely enveloped in a cloak and a shawl round the face, that he could not distinguish either feature or figure. From the conversation that took place in the coach, this gentleman concluded that it was an elopement, and that the small figure was a female. Whether she was a girl or a woman of a certain age, pretty or ugly, he could not tell, but he was satisfied that it was a runaway case. Upon arriving at Maidenhead, he communicated his suspicions to the landlord, who made these two characters get out of the coach, and upon unrobeing the female it was discovered that it was Lord John Russell, and that the other individual was Colonel Fox, on their way to Stroud, thus disguised.

I am, Sir, your friend and servant.

Times, May 14.] VERITAS.

THE RESTORATION OF THE JESUITS.

We copy the following from the *Standard*:—

"Rome, Jan. 23. 1835.

"At a solemn sitting of our Holiness the Pope a Rome, it was decreed—

"His Holiness the Pope Gregory XVI, in consequence of a report which we, the Secretary of the 'Holy Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith' (*i. e.* the Jesuits) have made to him, has given and accorded to us in the name of our Lord and Saviour, as his representative, &c., as follows:—

"1. Plenary indulgence, applicable by means of the prayers of the church for the souls in purgatory, as well as applicable to all and to each of the faithful, of both sexes, truly penitent, and having confessed and received the sacrament, shall visit devoutly the church of Montmartre, in the diocese of Paris (under the Restoration it was Mount Valerian), as well as the great cross of Calvary, which is erected in the same church, and shall so visit the church and the cross aforesaid on the days of the fêtes of the invention and of the exaltation of the holy cross, and shall pray devoutly there for the propagation of the faith. (The cross here spoken of was a cross planted by the Jesuits under the Restoration.)

"2 A partial indulgence of 100 days to be gained twice in the month by those who shall visit devoutly the great cross, or Calvary in the church aforesaid, on the days designated by the ordinary.

"Given at Rome, &c, "HYACINTHE"

(*i. e*, M. de Quelen, Archbishop of Paris.)

FROM THE FOREIGN PAPERS.

Paris, 11th May.

A letter from Lisbon says:—"We are told that considerable sums of money have been sent here from England, to be used in speculation in the national property, about to be sold, which consists of the estates and effects of 714 convents that have been suppressed, and which, it is calculated, amount to a million of acres of the best land in Portugal, and some of its finest woods, lying near rivers and in other most advantageous positions; having also most extensive rights of pasturage on the mountains, affording opportunities for improving the breed of sheep, and producing large supplies of fine wool."

The *Courier Français* has the following.—"Letters from Madrid announce that the Ministry has claimed of the Portuguese Government the execution of last year's Treaty, according to which the Portuguese are to furnish an auxiliary armed corps to Spain. The troops long since set apart for this expedition, who are stationed near the frontier, consist of two brigades of infantry, five or six squadrons of cavalry, and two field batteries."

The *Sentinelle des Pyrénées* of Bayonne, of the 7th instant, has the following,—"Lord Eliot arrived here the night before last. That part of his mission which related to the prisoners and wounded of each party has completely succeeded. By a Convention, signed on the 30th ultimo, their lives are henceforth to be spared, and nothing remains but to fix upon the villages in which they are to be deposited, and which are to be held as neutral ground, and take no part in the war."

13th May.

A letter of the 2nd instant, from Vienna, says:—"The negotiations between Switzerland and the Southern States of Germany are renewed. They have taken for their basis the answer given by Berne to the letter announcing the death of the Emperor Francis, and there is now reason to hope that the ancient friendly relations with Switzerland will be re-established. The French Government has it is said conducted itself with great good faith towards Switzerland in endeavouring to restore the wished for good understanding.

Letters of 15th April have been received from Constantinople, which state that the Sultan has applied to the Emperor Nicholas for a delay in the payment of the instalment now due under the Treaty of Adrianopel.

A letter of the 8th instant from Toulon has the following.—"The steam boat *Chimère* has just arrived from Algiers with dispatches announcing that hostilities had again commenced between the Arabs and the French. Omid-ou-Rabak had attacked the advanced posts of the latter, at the head of a great number of horsemen. It was in vain to remind him that a treaty of peace had been signed by him. The troops under Col. Lemercier were obliged to defend themselves. The enemy was repulsed, but the French lost several of their men, and many were wounded."

16th May.

A letter of the 4th instant from Algiers states that a small Genoese vessel from Gigeri, having been driven on shore in the bay of Bugia, the Arabs hastened down to her in great numbers, and before any assistance could be afforded, they plundered and nearly destroyed the vessel and carried off the crew. Apprehensions were entertained that a similar fate would befall a coasting vessel in endeavouring to double Cape Bonjarou, in which case the unfortunate crew would be carried up into the mountains of Constantine, whence it would be extremely difficult to recover them.

A letter from Frankfort on the Maine of the 11th instant has the following.—"Our letters from Berlin and Vienna announce that the Diplomatic Body in those capitals is seriously occupied with the Eastern [question, more especially as to whether the passage of the Dardanelles shall belong exclusively to Russia, and as to how long the latter power shall continue to garrison the Turkish towns, which it ought to have evacuated. Negotiations have also been entered into relative to Moldavia and Wallachia. At Berlin, the Cabinet seems to support the pretensions of Russia. A Vienna there is still hesitation. M. de Metternich is in suspense between his principle of the Holy Alliance and the necessity of opposing the encroachments of Russia. The Emperor Ferdinand seems indignant at the politics of the northern Autocrat, and is said to have expressed opinions to this effect to Count Orloff. At this critical moment France has no Ambassador at Vienna. All eyes are now turned upon the Archduke Charles. This Prince, so long opposed to France both in the field and by his political influence, when that power assumed a menacing attitude towards his country, is now the most decided adversary of Russia. He is a man of firm character, of independence, and sound sense. His position as Commander-in-Chief, and his known reputation, to prove that his advice will be followed, more especially as the Emperor is greatly attached to him, and was counselled by the late monarch to consult him on all important occasions. It is therefore supposed that Austria will offer her mediation; and, if Russia should refuse to accept it, the Cabinet of Vienna would take the side of the Powers who come at the pretensions of Russia."

18th May.

The *Temps* states, that after the check of Valdes, and the arrival of Cordova at Madrid, the Council of Regency and the Council or Ministers entered upon an inquiry as to the part to be taken in the affair. It appears that Cordova was only a messenger *de détresse* sent by Valdes with the proposals of the conqueror. These proposals were supported by the Marquis de Las Amarillas, President of the Council of Regency, by the Regent in person, and by the Minister Toreno. They were opposed by others, headed by Martinez de la Rosa. The proposals are as follows:—1. That Don Carlos renounce his personal claim to the Throne—2. That his eldest son, betrothed to the young Queen should ascend the Throne, not as Charles VI, but as Louis II:—3. That a general amnesty be proclaimed.—4. That the Royal Statute be maintained.—5. That nevertheless, the privileges of Navarre and Biscay remain inviolate—6. That this arrangement be made under the influence and guarantee of France and England, and ratified by the Northern Courts.

The *Messager* says:—"Letters of the 9th instant have been received from Madrid, of which the following is the purport. M. Martinez de la Rosa has refused all concession, and being totally unable to reconcile his opinions with those of his colleagues has retired from the Cabinet. It is intended to claim the full and entire execution of the Quadruple Treaty, that is to say, the immediate entrance into Spain of 10,000 Portuguese troops, a sufficient naval force from England to protect the coasts, and a concentration of 50,000 French troops ready to cross the frontier in case of necessity. All these measures have been resolved upon by the Council of Ministers and that of the Government, at a Junta, which a great many influential Peers and Deputies were invited to attend. Those letters admit that the public mind is in a certain degree of agitation. General Cordova has declared in the name of General Valdas either that an arrangement or an interven ion is indispensable, Martinez de la Rosa would not consent to one or the other, but he remained unsupported by any Member of the Council."

The *Mesager* has also the fallowing.—"We are enabled to state that the result of the late pacific negotiations in Spain has been that the Marquis de Las Amarillas, President of the Council of Regency and of the Chamber of Procures, should be sent to Paris with full powers from the Government and the two Chambers to carry on these negociations; and even to proceed to London. It is believed that the Carlist General Meutenegro will also come to Paris with the same object, and that France and England, in concurrence with the other European Powers, are immediately to undertake the office of reconciling the two contending parties. The military operations in Navarre will in the mean time be suspended."

Prince Leopold of Naples, Count of Syracuse, arrived at Paris yesterday afternoon, and alighted at the Palais-Royal, where the wing adjoining the Théâtre Francais had been prepared for his reception. At five o'clock the Prince was conveyed to the Tuileries, in one of the Royal carriages, and dined with the Royal Family. It is expected that some every grand entertainments will be given during his stay, and it is also said that his marriage with the Princess Mary will take place in August, and be celebrated at Fontainbleau.

19th May.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* has the following of the 2/th ult. from Vienna.—"The inauguration of the Emperor of Austria is fixed to take place on the 14th June at Saint Stephen's. On the preceding day, a deputation from the States will proceed to Klosterneuburg to bring the ducal cap. On the 2nd the Emperor will take up his residence at the Palace of Schoenbrunn. One of the sons of the Arch-Duke Charles is about to enter the Teutonic Order, so that he may become Coadjutor of the Arch-Duke Maximilian, and hereafter Grand Master."—*Malta Govt. Gazt., June* 10.

The oldest farmers of the Northern Departments say that they never saw greater promises of an abundant harvest, and that, if no sinister accidents happen, it will exceed in produce that of 1833.

THE LATE MR. J. W. RICKETTS.

The decease of Mr. Ricketts ought not to be passed by without observation. He was a man who, for a time at least, occupied a considerable place in the public view, and has now closed his career with honor to himself and the body with whom he stood connected. To his spirit and perseverance the East Indian Community are mainly indebted for the change that has occurred in their position in general society, and in the regard of the Legislature—a change little more than begun, but nevertheless very striking, and advancing quietly to greater importance. Mr. Ricketts was not, perhaps, largely endowed with the peculiarities generally required in an agitator or a popular deputy. He had little of that warmth of temperament which attaches the multitude to a leader, and not much of the suavity and address desirable in an advocate. He gained attention on either part from his earnest honesty of purpose, and his matter of fact sort of argument. In other times these qualifications would not have served his purpose; but happily there was a spirit abroad which readily sympathized with claims he had to urge. Whatever may be thought of portions of his claims, there can be no doubt of the justice of his cause in general. His own conduct since his return from Europe has afforded the best possible vindication of it. The exertion of himself and his countrymen to obtain the rights of Christian Citizens, and the honours and emoluments of the public service, may by some have been attributed to a mere restless discontent, and a vain ambition for situations of which they were neither capable nor worthy. But Mr. Ricketts has in his own case added so much that previously existed, the most satisfactory evidence that such an opinion was ungrounded. Soon after those changes began to be introduced which it had been his business to seek, he received a judicial appointment of great importance, of which he has discharged the duties in such a manner as to gain the affection and respect of the people amongst whom he was placed, and the most gratifying approbation of his superiors. His death is recorded by the Government of the country as a public loss.

Had his life been spared, length of years might have added much to his usefulness, and to his reputation; but he has lived long enough to be an example and an honour to his countryman of the highest value. We trust therefore that his memory will be cherished amongst them. As he has left a widow and a large family with little or no provision, an opportunity is offered them for manifesting their estimation of his service and character, which we trust they will not allow to pass unimproved. And we have little doubt that the Public generally would readily join them in contributing a modest competency for the family of a man, who has performed his part in public life with so much advantage to the community.

SINGULAR SPORTING ANECDOTES.

SINGULAR FOX ROOST.—Three years ago (says a correspondent of the *Sporting Magazine*), after killing our first fox with the Craven hounds at Henswood, in Marlborough forest, the forester meeting us, informed the field that a fox was in the ivy at the top branches of the Queen's Oak in the forest. Thither we proceeded (Lady Elma Bruce in her pony phaeton accompanying the hounds to witness the novelty), and lo! there pug was. A *chaw bacon* was dispatched up to pug's quarters to give him notice to quit. Two hints were not requisite; he took one spring from the tree, falling 36 feet (by after measurement.) A spaniel first tried his paces, and the pack followed *instanter*. After a burst of eighteen minutes he made the signal "leave to part company" and beat us. On the 21st of last month (Feb.), when at the covert side of Brimslade, the forester again assured us that our old friend was in the Queen Oak. We smiled, fancying a tale more calculated for a marine than for an old sailor. After having ineffectually commenced operations with a new fox, to the Queen Oak we repaired. There we espied the chamber one limb lower than on the former occasion, and evidently disconcerted by moving in the ivy—not inaptly, methinks, to be compared, as to alarm, to a Royal Charley when he took refuge in the oak, and the pack of bipeds in pursuit of his royal brush under the tree of his concealment. The Whipper ascended, and when approximating the arborist, pug though two could play the game of climbing; so up he went to the top, surveying at his leisure pinks, prads and hounds. Finding the Wipper's presence too near to be agreeable, he commenced scrambling downwards, springing at length from the tree twenty-five feet, unfortunately not with the same success or good luck as on the prior trial. On reaching *terra firma* his staggering proclaimed a screw loose (chest foundered); in 400 yards the pack settled the *vulpes* that had created so much curiosity and surprise, and whose exit was regretted by none more than the writer.

THE HARE.—The hares at Amesbury, and many other parts of Salisbury Plain, have acquired a distinguished character for speed and perseverance; and although it may appear extraordinary, from the apparent great length of stride in the greyhound, yet it is an incontrovertible fact that many of these hares have run completely away from a brace of superior greyhounds without being once turned. I have repeatedly seen a hare put up before greyhounds, which seemed as if she could not get out of their way; the dogs have turned her repeatedly and have struck at her, when in the course of a few seconds coming to the complete use of her powers of progressive motion she has sprung away from her pursuers, the distance gradually increasing between her and them, till the latter have been completely run out of sight, and that too on the Plain, Sir W. Scott says of the hare of Balchristy, "She usually gave the amusement of three or four turns as soon as she was up, and then stretched away"—and so on. And if a leveret be compelled to turn at the commencement of the run, she is very soon killed; but when an old hare is constrained to resort to the same manœuvre, it may be regarded as a sign of a strong hare; she has become somewhat cramped from her sitting position for some hours, and does not on being put up instantly acquire the perfect exercise of her extraordinary powers, and is hence under the necessity of adopting the system of twisting and turning till she feels herself capable of going completely away.—*The Sportsman*.

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